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6289

AUGUST

1914

WOOD'S SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

DARWIN
TULIPS

STECHER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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KENBROOK AND WILLIAMSONS.

WOOD'S
EVERGREEN
LAWN GRASS

HAIRY OR
WINTER VETCH
UNSURPASSED
AS A HAY
AND SOIL-
IMPROVING
CROP

T.W. Wood & Sons, RICHMOND,
SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS **VIRGINIA.**

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Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is by long odds the best of lawn grasses. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our lawn grass seed is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes. See page 12 for full information. Price, per qt. 25 cts., if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Any one desiring a beautiful lawn should sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass seed. I sowed late last fall; the young grass stood the winter and the drouth this spring, and I now have one of the most beautiful lawns in this section, and I am very much pleased with having sown your lawn grass seed.—J. S. STROLE, Rockingham Co., Va., July 13, 1914.

Seven years ago I bought half bushel of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass from your firm and it has stood our climate very well till now it needs reseeding, and I hope for as good results again, as mine is the only kind in this county and much admired.—MRS. MATTIE CHANDLER, Sumter Co., S. C., September 22, 1912.

The Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass purchased of you last fall is all that could be desired. My yard is beautiful.—C. W. VENABLE, Guilford Co., N. C., January 21, 1913.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed I ordered last spring proved perfectly satisfactory and admired. Intend to order more next spring.—A. A. ANDERSON, Northumberland Co., Va., Oct. 4, 1913.

In regard to the Lawn Grass, will say I am greatly pleased; after well preparing the soil I sowed the seed and in eight weeks had a green yard, and now it is a pretty sod.—EDGAR P. BOOZE, Botetourt Co., Va., October 3, 1913.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FAMOUS PAINTS

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WE Want to Help YOU Brighten Up.

THE IMPLEMENT CO.

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Seasonable Farm Implements and Farm Machinery

The Implement Company's special bulletin just issued, tells all about the advantages and profitable uses of

Cider and Sorghum Mills,
Grain and Seed Drills,
Special Drill for Seeding Crimson Clover in
Corn,
Disk Cultivators,
Whirlwind Silo Fillers,
Gasoline and Steam Engines,
American Field Fencing,
American Steel Fence Posts,
The modern development in fencing;
The Best of FARM WAGONS,
Buggies and Runabouts,
Rubber and Galvanized Roofing.

We will take pleasure in mailing this SPECIAL BULLETIN upon request, and quoting prices on any FARM SUPPLIES required. Write us.

THE IMPLEMENT CO.

1302 E. Main St.

Richmond, Va.

T. W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN

Main Offices and Stores:
12 South Fourteenth Street
RICHMOND, VA.

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Cor. Sixth and Marshall Streets
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Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

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(Ladies please use prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Post Office _____ **R. F. D. No.** _____

Express Office _____

Freight Depot

County _____ **State** _____

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date

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Cash

Total . . .

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Pkgs.

IMPORTANT. PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request.

If your order is to be mailed, add for postage. See inside back cover of Catalogue for rates of postage.

WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER.

Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

Wood's Seeds for Fall Planting

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued—end of July. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request; or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—While we exercise great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, which are as follows:

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, which shall always have our best and most careful attention, we remain,
Yours very truly,

RICHMOND, VA., August 1, 1914.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

Hairy, or Winter Vetch (*Vicia villosa*)

Makes one of the Largest Yielding and most Nutritious Hay Crops Grown. Also makes a Most Valuable Soil Improving Crop, Rivaling Cow Peas in its Nitrogen Gathering Properties

Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. They not only make a large yield of the most nutritious hay—some of our customers reporting as high as three tons per acre—but they improve the condition and productiveness of land for crops to follow, as much as any crop that can be sown, not even excepting crimson clover and cow peas. The forage is greatly relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious, and makes fine milk-producing food.

When Vetches are sown early they can also be grazed to advantage during the winter and spring without affecting the yield of forage afterwards, provided they are not grazed later than the first part of April.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow Vetches liberally, and to those who have not done so, to sow at least a small patch to decide for themselves as to the great value of this crop.

While Vetch seems to require inoculation on some soils for best results, on the great majority of our soils it yields splendid crops without any inoculation whatever, particularly if cow peas or crimson or other clovers have been previously grown on the land. Inoculating can be very easily done, however, by applying broadcast, at the time of seeding, from 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre, of soil from land where Vetch has been previously grown; or by the use of some of the cultures offered for inoculating seed of this crop. Inoculating by cultures, however, has not proved as satisfactory as oil inoculation.

Where Vetches do not do well the first year, it is advisable to seed them upon the same land, as the previous crop will have given sufficient inoculation, resulting in a considerable increase in the crop when grown the second year on the same land.

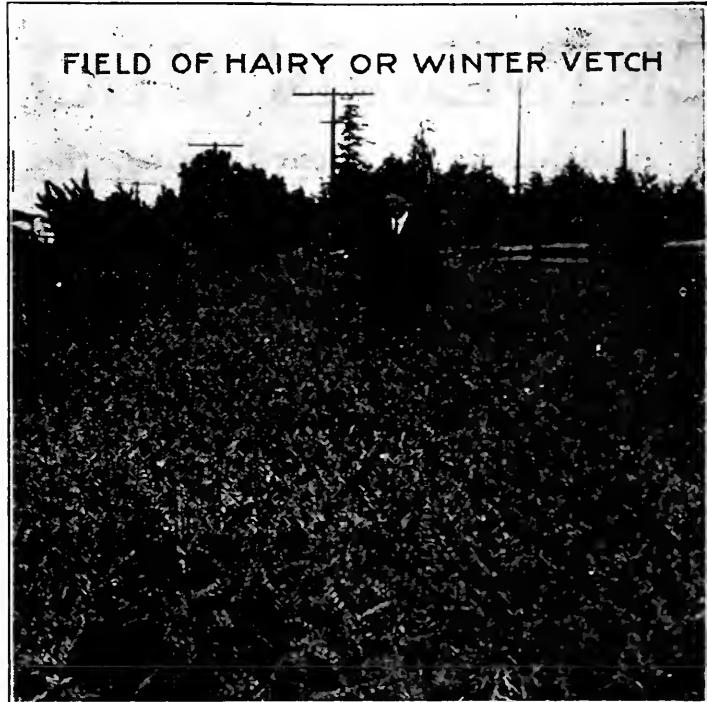
Vetches can be sown from July to November and should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the Vetches off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth and making it more easy to harvest and cure properly. For a hay crop, Vetches should be cut just after the oats or wheat has headed out and before the grain matures. If Vetches are sown alone, without being put in with oats or wheat, they should be sown at the rate of 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. It is much better, however, to sow them with oats or wheat.

PRESENT PRICES OF HAIRY VETCH: 1b. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 8½ cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special price on large lots.

We are constantly in receipt of the most enthusiastic letters from our customers who grow Vetches, and our sales of the seed are increasing largely each successive year. We believe that they are destined to be just as popular and widely grown as Crimson Clover or Cow Peas, and that, considering the crop both from a money and soil-improving point of view combined, Vetches will give better returns than either of these crops.

Winter Vetch the Finest in the Country

The Winter Hairy Vetch Seed I bought of you last fall and sowed with oats is cut a few days ago. It was the finest I ever saw. Every one who saw it said it was the finest in the county. I have been using your seed for twenty years and have been the cause of your selling lots of seed in my neighborhood.—E. KEARNS, Randolph Co., N. C., June 8, 1914.



Vetch Yielded 2½ Tons Extra Fine Hay Per Acre

The Hairy Winter Vetch yielded me a large crop (two and a half tons to one acre) of extra fine hay, fully as good or better than cow-pea hay. Will plant this acre to corn to-day and expect a large yield, as the roots of the Vetch were covered with bacteria tubercles, many of them over one-half inch in diameter.—F. E. BOEGE, Columbus Co., N. C., June 8, 1914.

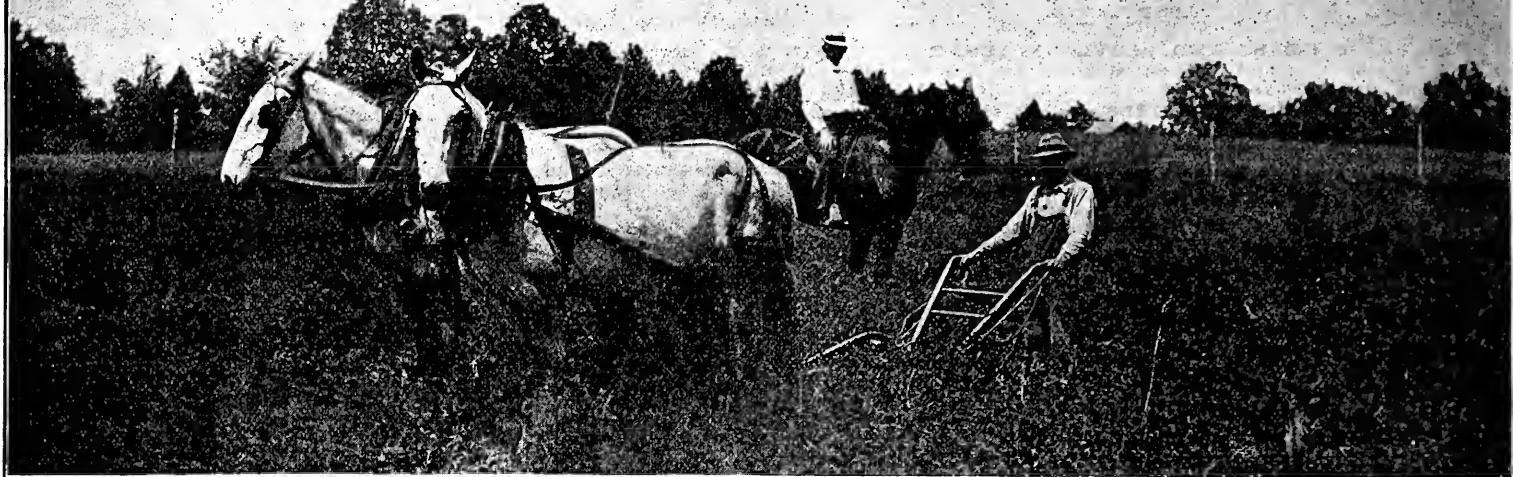
Hairy Vetch One of Our Most Valuable Winter Crops

I have planted the Hairy Vetch for a number of years, with and without inoculation, very successfully. I regard it as one of the most valuable of our winter crops. I have never planted the Vetch with the view of making hay, but principally for grazing purposes.—BUTLER HAGOOD, Barnwell Co., S. C., June 2, 1914.

Winter Vetch Cures Easily, Stock Prefer it to Other Hay

The Winter Vetch Seed I bought of you last fall came up splendidly. I sowed it with wheat and Crimson Clover, and also with oats and White Clover. In both instances it was a success. When cut some of the Vetch was five and one-half feet long. The mixture in both lots was very fine, and stock selected the Vetch in preference to the other hay. I shall continue to use Vetch as a mixture in my hay. My crop was admired by every one who saw it, and I was surprised that it cured so easily.—P. H. LEWIS, Essex Co., Va., June 5, 1914.

TURNING UNDER CRIMSON CLOVER FOR SOIL IMPROVING
ON FARM OF JOHN D. WEEDEN, LOUDERDALE COUNTY, ALABAMA.



CRIMSON CLOVER

The King of Soil-Improving Crops

Also Makes Excellent Grazing, the Earliest Green Feed or a Good Hay Crop

CRIMSON CLOVER is increasing in popularity wherever sown to a wonderful extent, and it is unquestionably one of the most valuable crops to put humus into the soil and to increase the productiveness and condition of the land. In addition to its great value as a soil-improver, it is used very extensively for fall, winter and spring grazing, to make the earliest and most nutritious early green food, and a good early hay crop.

CAN BE VERY SATISFACTORILY GRAZED or cut for hay, and then the roots and stubble turned under, with considerable improvement to the land.

THE MAJORITY OF OUR FARMERS, however, sow it and use it most largely as a soil-improving crop, and it is considered that a crop of Crimson Clover turned under is equal to a good application of stable manure, and is worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre as a soil-improver alone.

IT COSTS LESS to seed per acre than any other similar crop, and the results, in furnishing much needed humus and nitrogen to the soil, are considered superior even to cow peas, or any other known crop throughout this section.

FOR FRUIT GROWERS and for use in orchards, as a green cover and soil-improving crop, Crimson Clover is unsurpassed, and the largest and most successful orchardists in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are using it extensively every year, with the best and most satisfactory results.

INCREASES CORN PRODUCTIVENESS WONDERFULLY. Many of our best farmers are sowing Crimson Clover at the last working of corn, plowing the crop down end of the following April or early in May and planting corn again with increased yields each successive year.

AS A WINTER, SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER GRAZING CROP, Crimson Clover is unsurpassed. A great many of our cattle raisers in this section depend upon Crimson Clover for their early grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, until their regular pastures come into use.

FOR TRUCKERS AND MARKET-GARDENERS, Crimson Clover saves fertilizer bills, supplying humus and nitrogen to the soil, increasing productiveness and the quality of the crops to a wonderful extent.

FOR DAIRYMEN Crimson Clover is indispensable, furnishing the best of early green feeds, or making nutritious hay. It increases the flow and quality of the milk as well as improving the butter, both in color and production.

SOWING CRIMSON CLOVER IN CORN. The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to the seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

CRIMSON CLOVER is usually sown at the rate of about 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre, during July, August or early in September. It is also sown to the very best advantage at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops.

The Superior Quality of our Trade-Mark Brand Crimson Clover

OUR TRADE MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER is not only high grade seed, free from noxious weeds and impurities, but it is of the highest tested germination. We carefully test all the seeds which we sell, and customers can always rely upon the fact that every possible care is used to supply them with the very best quality seeds obtainable.

TRADE MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER, per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs. lots and over, 9 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 60 lbs., \$4.75. Price fluctuates. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill orders at our lowest prevailing prices at time of shipment.

Recommend Crimson Clover for sowing at last working of corn

I can recommend Crimson Clover for sowing on land at last working of corn, to be plowed down the following May and crop in corn again. By this method with the use of manure, I have cropped the same land to corn continuously for eight years and improved it each successive year. If I plow down rye the land breaks tough and cloddy. Crimson seems to mellow the ground and turns in fine condition for a corn crop.—PERRY E. SHANK, Rockingham Co., Va., May 16, 1914.

Been feeding on Crimson Clover first of February—finest ever saw

I wish you could see the Crimson Clover I got from you last fall. It is two feet high, and everybody says it is the finest they ever saw. Been feeding on it ever since the first of February. It shows what good seed you handle.—R. A. WILKINS, Marengo Co., Ala., April 20, 1914.

PRESENT PRICES ON SEEDS.

OWING TO EUROPEAN WAR, causing practically an impossibility of importing some seeds and also to partial crop failure of other seeds in the United States, prices in our CATALOG have changed materially since same was given to the printer. The principle articles affected are CRIMSON CLOVER, HAIRY VETCH, RAPE, ALFALFA, RED and other clovers.

To-day's prices follow below and are, of course, subject to market fluctuations. Orders, however, will be filled to the very best of our ability, our customers being given the benefit of every possible market contingency. Stocks, however, are limited and it might be well to send in orders promptly and also to expect some little fluctuation. If any very wide variation from these prices are encountered, will advise before shipping unless special instructions are given.

When ordering please mention Price List No. 589.

Trade Mark Brand Seeds	Per bus.
CRIMSON CLOVER	\$ 6 50
WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON	7 00
RED CLOVER	11 00
SAPLING CLOVER	11 25
ALSIKE CLOVER	11 00
ALFALFA CLOVER	10 00
TIMOTHY	3 35
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	1 50
100-lb. lots and over, per lb.	10-lb. lots, per lb.
HAIRY VETCH	9½c.
DWARF ESSEX RAPE	8½c.
ITALIAN RYE GRASS	8c.
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	8c.
RED TOP or HERDS GRASS , new crop, Trade Mark Brand seed, per lb. 28c., shipment about August 20th.	9c.
BASIC SLAG , per ton	\$16.00

About Bulbs.

Most of our Bulbs are imported and at this time, owing to European War, it is impossible to tell just what we will receive. However, we will endeavor to fill all orders entrusted to us and if any bulbs are imported we will have them.

Seeds not quoted above remain as printed in the Catalog. We shall take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time on request, or will always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest existing prices at the time the order is received. **Soliciting your orders or inquiries, we remain**

Richmond, Va., August 7, 1914.

Beets.	By mail, postpaid			By Ex. Lb.
	Pkt.	Oz.	4-lb.	
Wood's Crimson Globe	.05	.15	.40	1 30
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Extra Early Egyptian	.05	.10	.35	1 00
Detroit Dark Red	.05	.15	.40	1 10
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar	.05	.10	.25	75
Extra Early Eclipse	.05	.10	.35	1 00
Improved Early Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.30	90
Edmand's Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.35	1 00
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.30	90
Long Smooth Blood	.05	.10	.25	65
Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet	.05	.10	.25	90

Carrot.

Early Scarlet Horn	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Oxheart, or Guerande	.05	.10	.35	1 15
Half-Long Scarlet Stump Rooted	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Half Long Danvers	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Chantenay, or Model	.05	.15	.40	1 25
Improved Long Orange	.05	.15	.35	1 15
Large White Belgian (for stock)	.05	.10	.30	75
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock)	.05	.10	.30	75

Celery.

Golden Self Blanching—French Grown. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$4.50; lb. \$16.00 postpaid.

Very truly yours,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.



WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Makes Larger Growth and Better Hay Crop than the regular Crimson—Excellent to follow in Succession for Green Food or a Hay Crop.

The White-Blooming Crimson Clover is very largely used to supplement and lengthen out the season of the regular Crimson Clover. It can be used for all the purposes for which the regular Crimson Clover is used, grazing, early grown feed and as a hay crop, with the difference that it is about two weeks later than the regular Crimson Clover. One of our largest dairymen in this vicinity sows about equal quantities of the regular Crimson Clover for green feed, but also uses it largely as a hay crop, as it makes even larger yield than the regular Crimson Clover, and comes in even at a better time for the curing and maturing for hay than the regular Crimson Clover.

It will also furnish more and later grazing than the regular Crimson Clover, and is an excellent crop to follow and supplement that crop. One of the strongest points about both of the Crimson Clovers is the excellent grazing which they furnish during the early fall, winter and spring, and even late into the summer where they are continually grazed.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in this White-Blooming Crimson Clover, as it has many points of superiority over the ordinary Crimson. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, when sown alone, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre and one bushel of Winter or Apples Oats makes an excellent combination for a hay or grazing crop.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER TRADE-MARK BRAND, 1b., 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 9½ cts. per lb.; about \$5.25 per bushel (60 lbs). Price fluctuates; will quote on request.

Likes White-Blooming Crimson Better than Other Clovers

I like the White-Blooming Crimson Clover better than any I have ever planted. It is a vigorous grower with abundance of foliage for feed. I like it especially on account of its being a little later in maturing than the Red Crimson.—J. B. STEPHENSON, Bertie Co., N. C., May 30, 1914.

White-Blooming Crimson Used Both for Grazing and Hay

All the White-Blooming Crimson Clover I have ever used gave me good results. I use it mixed with Virginia Winter Gray Oats, and sow September or October. I used a part of what I sowed last fall for grazing purposes, for hogs, cows and horses, during spring, the rest I cut a few days ago, which made a fine lot of feed. I expect to sow more of the same again this fall.—J. B. EVERETT, Southampton Co., Va., June 2, 1914.



White Blooming Crimson Clover

Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage—
Fine for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Rape for fall sowing should be put in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop, either for sowing alone, or for grazing during the fall and winter; can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall sowing, however, gives the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth of forage that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage, because the seed can be sold at a low price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex.

Price of our true Dwarf Essex Rape: By express, 1b. 10 cts.; in 10-lb. and over, 8 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb. When ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

Dwarf Essex Rape Fine for Hog and Sheep Grazing

I have been planting Dwarf Essex Rape as a hog and sheep grazing crop for the past five years, and I do not know of anything that will take its place, as it is the earliest in the spring and last in the fall. I always try to plant a field about the first of March and another the first of September. Hogs can graze it almost to the ground, then, by taking them off and cultivating, it will soon be ready for them again. I always plant in rows eighteen inches apart and cultivate. I consider this one of the very best hog crops.—MEHERRIN FARM, Southampton Co., Va., October 3, 1913.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape Splendid for Poultry

Last March I planted Dwarf Essex Rape for my poultry. I have had thirty chickens on half an acre of it and it has given green food to them, and notwithstanding the dry weather, it still is green. I, of course, shut the chickens off occasionally for a week.—W. BRUCE DOYLE, Madison Co., N. C., August 23, 1911.

Fine Results from Rape sown in August

Owing to dry weather and short crop of peas, I sowed three acres of Rape about August 10th. It is beautiful, 12 to 15 inches high, and hogs have been on it more than three weeks.—C. N. STACY, Amelia Co., Va., October 4, 1912.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Clover and Grass Seeds

are best qualities obtainable, and our customers can always rely on these seeds not only being of high germination, but free from injurious or objectionable weed seeds.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasture and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grasses or forage plants. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, the clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of this country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered almost indispensable, and if our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover crops in proper rotation, they would save the necessity for so large a use of fertilizer. A good crop of clover will restore fertility to land, and put more humus into the land, than almost any other crop.

RED CLOVER,
The Standard Forage and
Soil Improving Crop.

The best fertilizer to use, either as seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is either our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer or Wood's Pure Animal Bone or fertilizer made from a bone basis, such as Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.



The practice of sowing both Crimson Clover and the Red or Mammoth Clover at the last working of corn is quite generally followed. The sowing of the Red or the Mammoth Clover in the Piedmont and mountainous districts at this time usually gives very satisfactory results.

The best time for sowing Alfalfa or Lucern in the fall is August and September. Alfalfa or Lucern should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop, as it grows very rapidly in the spring, and is ready for cutting ahead of any other grass or clover crop.

Japan Clover is not adapted for fall seeding, but only for spring and summer seeding.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasture and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasture and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasture also, the addition of six pounds of Herd's Grass or Red Top will increase the pasture and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, 1b. 18 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs. \$9.25.

Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

We are more than pleased at the appearance of the Clover seed sample, "Pera," shipped us. It is the best seed we ever sowed.—F. B. HALLER & CO., Taylor Co., W. Va., May 5, 1913.

I have as fine stand of Red Clover as I ever saw, from the seed that I bought of you and sowed last spring on 18 acres.—E. R. ZIMMERMAN, Forstyth Co., N. C., January 9, 1913.

For Late Summer and Fall Seeding

When clovers and grasses are sown alone early in the fall, they will give good crops of hay or yield good pasture the following year, and it is really preferable to sow them in this way rather than with a grain crop, although they can also be sown very satisfactory with fall-seeded oats, wheat or other grain crops, provided the grain crops are put in early in the fall.

The best method of seeding is to use the regular grain drills with grass and clover-seeding attachment; or, if this is not available, they can be sown either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, which is a very satisfactory small implement for seeding grasses and clovers.

When Grass and Clover seeds are sown with grain crops where the grain drills are not used, the grain should be seeded first and covered with a harrow, and then the grass and clover seed sown and covered with a light or brush-drawn harrow.

Preparation of Land for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

The practice of sowing both Crimson Clover and the Red or Mammoth Clover at the last working of corn is quite generally followed. The sowing of the Red or the Mammoth Clover in the Piedmont and mountainous districts at this time usually gives very satisfactory results.

The best time for sowing Alfalfa or Lucern in the fall is August and September. Alfalfa or Lucern should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop, as it grows very rapidly in the spring, and is ready for cutting ahead of any other grass or clover crop.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

This is similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

When it is desired to seed Meadow Fescue and Herd's Grass with the above mixture, add half a bushel of Meadow Fescue and 6 lbs. of Herd's Grass or Red Top. This mixture will give the most satisfactory results, both for permanent hay and pasture fields.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; \$9.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.

I have the finest field of Mammoth Clover I ever saw. There is not a farmer in all this section that can come up with my Clover. The season was awfully dry last summer, most clover and grasses burned out. My clover and orchard grass fields are green at this time.—THOMAS LAWS, Yancey Co., N. C. December 25, 1913.

CUTTING ALFALFA FOR HAY ON JUDYVILLE FARM, STAFFORD CO., VA.



ALFALFA, The Profitable Hay Crop

Yields Four or Five Cuttings a Year of Easily Cured and Most Nutritious Hay

During the last two years we have procured samples of Alfalfa seed grown in nearly all the seed-producing districts in the world, with a view of making experiments as to the differences in growth and value of seeds procured in different sections, when grown in this country. These experiments were carried on under our supervision upon the farm of Mr. A. H. Judy, an experienced Alfalfa grower in Stafford County, Va. These experiments proved conclusively that the American-grown Alfalfa seed was very much better than most of the imported seed, and particularly better than the Alfalfa grown in Turkestan, which can be procured at a low price, and has been quite generally sold in some sections for "Alfalfa." This imported Alfalfa can, of course, be sold at a lower price than American-grown seed, but it is a great deal cheaper; better and more satisfactory to pay a higher price for our American-grown seed. The experiments with Alfalfa grown in Turkestan proved conclusively that it is decidedly inferior in growth to the American-grown seed. Experiments also made in Pennsylvania fully confirm this.

Alfalfa seed sown this fall, the end of August or during September, will, under favorable conditions, yield four or five cuttings the next season. It is most desirable to cut Alfalfa frequently, particularly the first season, and it should always be cut as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stand out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year.

After Alfalfa is once established it last for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$500 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be

well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre.

Farmers in the West claim that hogs fed or grazed on Alfalfa thrive better, are healthier, and free from cholera.

In Bulletin No. 79, issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, excellent results were obtained from a heavy application of phosphoric acid and potash, and that stable manure, applied at the rate of five tons per acre, gave better results in that section than anything else.

It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character.

A firm, well-prepared seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information under the heading of "Clover Seed" on page 4. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown, and of best qualities obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price.

Experiments made both in Virginia and Pennsylvania conclusively proved the great value of American-grown Alfalfa over the imported or Turkestan Alfalfa, which has been so largely sold in this country in recent years.

PRICE: TRADE MARK BRAND ALFALFA SEED—Best American-grown Seed—Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.; \$9.00 per bushel of 60 lbs. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Alfalfa seed secured from us gives fine stand

The Alfalfa I got from you did fine. I have a fine stand. Seeded first of August—is now about ten inches high.—C. W. McCOX, Buchanan Co., Va., April 2, 1914.

Much pleased with quality of our Alfalfa seed

I desire to express my appreciation of the character of Alfalfa seed you sent me with my last order. It is up and looking finely, as I took great care to prepare the land thoroughly. I believe I am going to be able to grow Alfalfa successfully on my farm here, and shall want more seed another year.—J. K. CALKINS, Bedford County, Va., August 26, 1913.

Believes every one of the Alfalfa seed came up

I believe that every one of the Alfalfa seed I ordered from you has come up and is doing fine, and I am well pleased with it.—L. W. GRIFFITH, Hertford Co., N. C., September 20, 1913.

Alfalfa pays bigger dividends than any crop I ever tried

There are many lands in different sections of this State where Alfalfa can be profitably grown. I have seen splendid fields in Mecklenburg County, and 20-acre fields of it growing to perfection in Catawba County. I grow it here on a very small scale, and from a monetary standpoint it pays a bigger dividend than any crop I ever tried.—W. D. TROUTMAN, Iredell Co., N. C., August 20, 1912.

Cut almost four tons Alfalfa per acre the first Cutting

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you did fine. I do not believe that the county can beat me on one acre. Cut almost four tons the first cutting.—H. N. POINDEXTER, Halifax Co., Va., May 13, 1912.

Alfalfa seed I bought from you was entirely free from weed and other seed

The Alfalfa seed I bought from you last August was entirely free from weed and other seed. I sowed 21 lbs. per acre September 8, 1911, on very sandy land, and cut it April 18, 1912, and cured and sold 2,100 lbs. per acre and cut again May 8, 1911 and got 1,500 lbs. per acre, and now, June 7, 1912, it is 16 inches high. Will buy more seed this fall.—L. E. SARRER, Elmore Co., Ala., June 7, 1912.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

For July gives full and complete article on growing alfalfa by Mr. A. H. Judy entitled, "Alfalfa—Its Requirements, How to Grow It and Why." We shall take pleasure in sending copy of this article to any one interested upon request.

Alsike Clover (Trifolium Hybridum)

Sown Largely in Mixture with Red and Mammoth Clover. Surer to give a stand, Being Hardier, Resisting both Cold and Hot Dry Weather better. Makes excellent Pasturage or Hay Crop, either sown in Mixture or sown alone. Cheaper to seed per Acre, as it requires less seed.



Alsike Clover.

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drought and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture Red Clover.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow 3 lbs. Alsike and 8 lbs. Red Clover per acre. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.; bushel of 60 lbs., \$10.50. Price fluctuates.

White Bokhara or Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*)

This is sown and used quite largely in some sections as a forage and soil-improving crop, and is particularly valuable for thin lands or to sow on hillsides that are liable to wash or gully, and it also gives the inoculation necessary for the best success with alfalfa. For feed or forage it should be cut when quite young, for when it gets old cattle do not relish it, and it is not of very high nutritive value. It is also largely used for sowing for bees. Per lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.

WHITE CLOVER

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 9 and 10. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed: 1 lb. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER

For the Southern States this is a most valuable soil-improving and winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated.

The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no resowing is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

This seed is very hard to thresh out, and we can only offer the Southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the Southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although it was originally called the "California" or Burr Clover. Price of the seed is as follows: California-raised seed, 1 lb. 18 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb. Southern-grown seed, in the boll, not cleaned, 1 lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.

Crimson Clover as thick as it can stand, withstood hard winter

The Crimson Clover which I got from you is from 18 to 30 inches high, and as thick as it can stand. I sowed it August 5th in buckwheat, at the rate of one peck per acre, and used 500 pounds of land plaster. Some of our people said it would not do here, but it never winter-killed at all, and we had a very hard winter. Will want more seed this summer.—J. T. Kiou, Graydon, Fayette Co., W. Va., June 4, 1914.

Crimson Clover a fine land improver

I think Crimson Clover is a fine land improver, the best we can get and cheapest. I have been sowing Crimson Clover for three years and the best time for seeding from the 1st to the 15th of September. My clover was good and I didn't sow till October, so you see the seed must have been good. I will continue to use your seeds. I will place my order soon.—P. H. DALES, Isle of Wight Co., Va., May 28, 1914.

About Kentucky Blue Grass

From an experimental standpoint we have been growing Kentucky Blue Grass at Curle's Neck for the past five years. I say as an experiment, as we only have about forty acres in blue grass. I think you understand that if the question were to be put to the man who lives in the blue-grass district, Southwest Virginia, or any one that is familiar with Blue Grass, and say that you were going to grow Blue Grass in the Tidewater District, they would predict that such would be a failure. This was what we were told would be the result of our attempting to do it; but we have not made a failure, we have made a success, and it is recognized as a success by the people who know Blue Grass. We intend to put in this fall a large acreage of Kentucky Blue Grass.—GEO. W. BEDELL, Manager Curle's Neck Farm, Henrico Co., Va., July 14, 1914.

I will say that the No. 7 Grass Mixture I sowed rather late in the spring and got a splendid stand. I mowed it one time and got a fair crop, though, of course, not near so good as it would have been if sown in the fall or early spring. It is looking fine now and I expect a fine crop next year.—B. E. GREEN, Granville Co., N. C., November 3, 1913.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

The Fall Seeding of Grass and Clover Seed is to be specially recommended. The end of August and during September is best for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

PREPARATION OF LAND AND SEEDING OF GRASSES AND CLOVERS.—We give very full information under the heading of "Clover Seed," in regard to sowing grasses and clovers, and we commend this information to our customers, feeling sure that if the methods there recommended are adopted, it will insure good stands of grasses and clovers.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and on occasional top-dressing of stable manure during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness. Fertilizer also gives very satisfactory results, both for Orchard and other grasses, applied at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre, during the month of March. Our Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Wood's Pure Animal Bone are the best fertilizers to apply for top-dressing grass in the spring.

Present price of our Trade Mark Brand: Per lb. 18 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., about \$2.00; choice quality seed, per bu., \$1.90. Price fluctuates. Will cheerfully quote prices at any time on request.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

(Also Called Evergreen Grass.)

One of the Most Valuable Hay and Pasturage Grasses for the South.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb. 20 cts. Trade-Mark Brand Seed, bushel of 11 lbs., \$1.85. Price fluctuates. Prices quoted on request at any time.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)

The crop of Kentucky Blue Grass this year is large, and of excellent quality. This will enable the seed to be sold at very reasonable prices, especially compared to the high prices existing in previous years. Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasture grasses, and should be largely used in all pasture mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasture, and, mixed with other grasses like Herd's Grass or Red Top, and Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasture.

The best time for sowing Blue Grass is in the fall; it grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasture when once established. A thick, well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasture, both for nutritive qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses, it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it, when sowing in the fall.

Our Special Pasturage Mixtures for fall seeding contain a good proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass. While it is best sown in the fall, it can be sown either in the fall or spring. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price: per lb. 18 cts.; bushel, \$1.75. Special prices in quantity.

Meadow Fescue or Randall

Grass (*Festuca pratensis*)

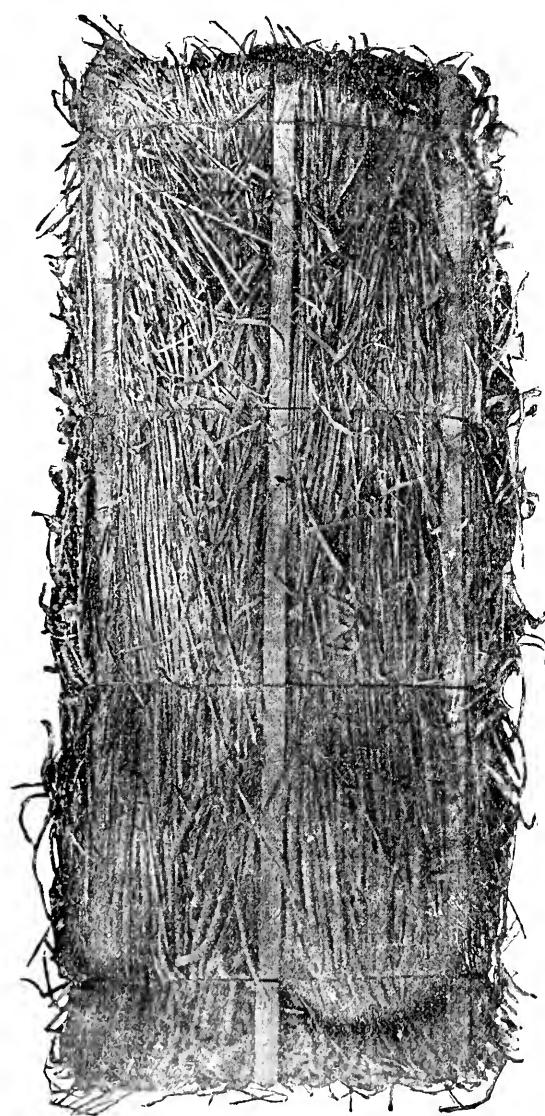
Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils all through the South. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

It is also especially useful for fall and winter pasture, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasture and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasture. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. Price, lb., 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 13 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 12½ cts. per lb.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense*)

THE MOST POPULAR, NUTRITIOUS AND SALABLE OF HAY GRASSES.

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do



Baled Timothy Hay is the best and most salable hay for our markets

the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasture. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasture. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Sapling Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasture, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 1b. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.25. Price fluctuates.

The Timothy seed I bought of you was the cleanest and most perfect seed, apparently, I ever saw.—LEE THORNTON, Culpeper Co., Va., September 28, 1913.

Rough Stalk Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasture and lawn grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 9 and 10). Pound, 35 cts.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass.

After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasture and good crops of fine quality hay. It is

rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crop at the same time as timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasture afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. Our Trade-Mark Brand of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Price not fixed at present time; will be pleased to quote prices as soon as new crop comes in after August 1st.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasture mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

RED FESCUE, (*Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other both for pasture and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted both for lawn and pasture mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 71 and 72). Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Pound, 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.

Westernwolths Rye Grass

The Earliest and Quickest Maturing of Hay Grasses Sown in the Fall, it makes a remarkable growth ready for cutting the latter part of May.

This splendid new early maturing grass has given the most satisfactory results wherever it has been sown, and is destined to be one of the most popular and desirable quick-growing hay grasses that can be sown all throughout the middle and southern States. It is remarkable for its quickness in growth and its productiveness. Seed sown in the fall makes a heavy yield of the best and most nutritious hay for cutting the end of May. It also makes a most desirable early green feed for cattle and horses, and we recommend it with confidence to our customers, feeling sure that they will find it will prove to be a most valuable addition to the grasses now in general use.

It follows directly after crimson clover in maturity, and will be found particularly valuable for feeding to dairy cattle, in the green state. At the same time, it makes a most valuable hay grass, and also a pasture grass to supplement crimson clover. While it can be used to advantage both for pasture and green feed, its principal value is a large-yielding, quick-growing annual hay grass, as under favorable conditions of weather it will furnish several cuttings of hay during the year. In Holland, on good soils, it has yielded five or six cuttings during the summer, but, of course, to make a yield like that requires good land, and reasonable rains throughout the year.

It will thrive on almost all soils, but the best results are obtained on heavy loam or clay, or land of a somewhat dense character. For a one-year hay or pasture, this grass is to be very highly recommended. The seed is similar in appearance to that of Italian Rye Grass, but it makes earlier and quicker growth and larger yield than that grass.

We recommend this new grass with confidence to our customers, feeling sure that they will be more than pleased with the results from it.

Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre, during September or October, or further south it can be sown as late as the early part of November.

Price, per pound, 12 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 10 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9 cts. per lb.

Westernwolths a great addition to our Hay Crop

The Westernwolths Rye Grass has done finely for its first crop. The grass is ready to cut, but as we want to save the seed, will allow it to ripen more before cutting. If it will furnish one or more cuttings for the year it will prove a great addition to our hay crop.—JAY H. NORTHUP, The Eloise Farm, Lawrence Co., Ky., June 23, 1913.

Westernwolths Very Attractive and Profitable Grass

The Westernwolths Rye Grass Seed I got of you last season has just given me a very satisfactory crop of hay. I find that my horse and cows are very fond of it. It is nutritious. I believe it is a very profitable grass for farmers to raise.—ARTHUR H. SEDGWICK, Fairfax Co., Va., July 3, 1913.

Italian Rye Grass

Specially recommended for Fall Sowing. Yields Several Cuttings of Hay the Following Season

Sown in the fall, Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and some of our customers have had excellent results when sowing in combination with Crimson Clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when heading out for hay. Present price of our **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, per lb. 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. lb. Special price on large lots.

Italian Rye Grass Made More Hay Than Ever Before on the Same Piece of Land

Am well pleased with my Italian Rye Grass that I bought of you last fall, together with oats. Made more hay than ever before on the same piece of land.—L. C. ALLEN & BRO., Gloucester Co., Va., June 12, 1913.

Perennial Rye Grass

Both this and the Italian Rye Grass make a quicker and more leafy growth than any of the other grasses. Sown in the fall, they make a dense, thick, matted growth, which makes a beautiful green appearance, and will furnish most excellent grazing all through the winter and spring, and will furnish good yields of hay; but the Perennial Rye Grass is probably better adapted for pasture or lawn purposes, as it will last longer for this purpose than the Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda



Rye Grass

Grass in the far South. Can be sown any time up to the end of October, but early seeding gives best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cut-away or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, per lb. 10 cts. in 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.

I think Perennial Rye Grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and lined a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK B. LLOYD, Edgecomb County, N. C.

Wood's Special Grass & Clover Mixtures

Specially Recommended for Fall Sowing to Give the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage

We specially recommend the fall sowing of our Grass and Clover Mixtures, as experience has conclusively proven that fall seedings give much better and more satisfactory results than spring seedings, and, provided they are sown the end of August or during September, they will yield full crops of hay or grazing the following year.

There is no question but what our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures yield more pasturage and much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three varieties of grass or clover are sown, as is so frequently the custom with our farmers.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

Wood's Trade-Mark Brand Seeds Used In All of Our Grass Mixtures

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand Seeds only, the best quality obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

We are continually in receipt of letters from our customers, speaking of the fine results which they get from our Special Grass Mixtures, and we give below, extracts from some of these letters, giving our customers' experience.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Crested Dog's Tail
Red Clover	Tall Fescue
Alsike Clover	Sheep Fescue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Meadow Fescue
Alfalfa	Orchard Grass
White Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Paspalum	Kentucky Blue Grass
	Velvet Blue Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Grass Mixtures No. 1 and 5 are well adapted to soils for which they are recommended and I am well pleased with the result on my farm.—E. EARLE FIELD, Cherokee Co., Ga., October 1, 1913.

I have splendid results from the No. 1 Grass Mixture. I cut fifteen tons of fine hay from 3 1/4 acres in this grass from this seed.—J. ALLEN HOLT, Guilford Co., N. C., September 21, 1912.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
Alfalfa Clover	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Meadow Mixture No. 2 I bought of you last fall is fine. I mowed it three times this summer. I got six two-horse loads of one-half acre. Also the Crimson Clover is doing fine.—B. A. EODDEN, Rowan Co., N. C., October 27, 1913.

I have now 24 acres laid down in your No. 2 Grass Mixture. The oldest pasture has now been laid 7 years, and is to-day better than ever it has been. It is my intention to add to my pasture acreage until I have 50 to 60 acres of your No. 2.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., September 23, 1912.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
White Clover	Timothy
Sheep Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa Clover
Red Clover	Italian Eye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

In the fall of 1911 I seeded ten acres in your Grass Mixture No. 3, and I now have the finest pasture I ever saw in this county. My cattle grazed it last year, and I have them on it now. When I plowed my corn the last time last summer, I seeded about four acres more of the same mixture, and have a good stand. Last spring I seeded eight acres in your No. 8, harrowing my wheat, and have a good stand, notwithstanding the dry weather that prevailed in this section last spring. I like your seed, and expect to seed about ten acres more this fall. I sow 35 pounds to the acre for grazing and mowing. I want to get at least 100 acres in your grass mixtures.—MERCER B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., June 20, 1913.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Eye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail
Tall Fescue	Velvet Blue Grass
Westernwolths Rye Grass	Paspalum Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

We sowed the seed of the No. 4 Grass Mixture in a new lowground, three years old this fall, which we are using for a pasture. The grass is growing fine and fast, and I think it is going to suit me all right.—J. W. HUTCHINS, Durham Co., N. C., July 7, 1913.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

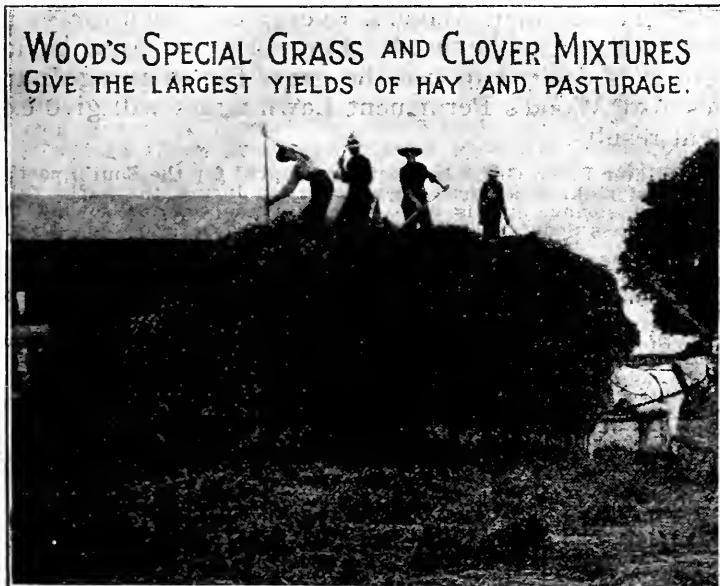
Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Westernwolths Rye Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Velvet Grass
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Fescue	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cuttings, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.



Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Sheep Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsiike Clover	Alfalfa Clover
Paspalum	Westernwolths Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I have a fine stand of No. 6 Pasture Grass I bought of you last fall.—C. H. PEARSON, Spartanburg Co., S. C., February 19, 1914.

"No. 6 and 7 Mixture gives perfect set of Grass"

The Grass Mixtures No. 6 and 7, 100 pounds of each, I sowed on 14 acres. I have not had such a perfect set of grass on my farm for years. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—C. M. FELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., September 20, 1912.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Tall Fescue
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsiike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Westernwolths Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Mixture No. 7 Grass Seed purchased from you last spring gave a beautiful stand, at this time looks very promising considering the dry spell. Now the Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Herd's Grass, which I purchased from you last fall and seeded with Red Clover, made a fine crop this summer.—JNO. CORBIN, Essex Co., Va., October 14, 1913.

Last fall I seeded half acre in your No. 7 Meadow Mixture, and I have cut three tons of as fine hay as you ever saw, and the grass is a foot high now. Am going to cut it next week. What do you think of this?—D. M. WALKER, Rockingham Co., N. C., October 19, 1912.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Sapling Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsiike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Paspalum
Kentucky Blue Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alfalfa Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

The Grass Mixture No. 8 I have purchased from you from time to time, and seeded on the character of land you recommended, has done splendidly for me. I cannot recommend your grass mixture too highly. I have good crops from stand wherever I have planted your seeds, and to show my faith I am herewith enclosing my order for more seed.—SPENCER B. ADAMS, Guilford Co., N. C., October 9, 1913.

I wish to say that the grass seed I ordered from you was the cleanest seed I think I ever bought. I expect to order from you again this spring.—H. J. SANDIGE, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., January 31, 1913.

Apropos of Mixed Grasses—I just saved 32 large two-horse loads of hay from seven and one-half acres.—EDWIN EARLE, Sr., Albemarle Co., June 21, 1913.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Foxtail	Italian Eye Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsiike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Paspalum
Sapling Clover	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I ordered from you some time ago was fine, also the Virginia Turf and Apples Oats. I have been using your field and garden seeds for over twenty years with good success.—ED. J. WELCH, Guilford Co., N. C., October 20, 1913.

I am highly pleased with my No. 9 Grass Mixture that I ordered from you three years ago. Am sending you another order for some more of the same kind, also some of your Burt Oats.—D. A. MOTSINGER, Guilford Co., N. C., February 18, 1913.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put land down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with some satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

Your No. 3 Grass Mixture for grazing can't be beat.—JOE POORE, Surry Co., N. C., October 13, 1913.

I would like for you to see a four-acre lawn on one of our farms we sowed in your Park Meadow Mixture No. 10 last December. It is something beautiful to look at, and stands about 6 inches high on a level.—W. L. HOLLAND & SON, Northampton Co., Va., March 24, 1913.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received



the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results.

Our Winter Lawn Grass is specially adapted for the South, particularly for making a nice green covering during the early fall, winter and spring, and is also especially adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass Sods.

Lawn Grass seed can be sown either in the fall or spring. September is the best month for sowing in the fall, although it can be sown through October and November, but the earlier it is put in, the better.

Our Special Lawn Circular, telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns, will be mailed free upon request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

There is no question that our Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best, most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 70 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet.

Price, per qt. 25 cts., if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

The Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass purchased of you last fall is all that could be desired. My yard is beautiful.—C. W. VENABLE, Guilford Co., N. C., January 21, 1913.

Winter Lawn Grass

This grass is specially recommended for fall seeding throughout the South, and makes a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. It is specially desirable for use by private cottage owners, or on the grounds of our Southern hotels which are used as winter resorts, and will make a most satisfactory green appearance all through the winter season. It is also specially desirable for using in connection with Bermuda sods, furnishing a beautiful green turf while the Bermuda Grass is dormant, throughout the winter. Can be sown either by itself or on Bermuda sods in September, October or November. When sowing on Bermuda sods, rake or harrow the sod to roughen the surface before sowing. Can be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. The seed should be lightly covered by a roller, rake or harrow after seeding.

Price, 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 14 cts. per lb.

I must tell you that the "Winter Lawn Grass" which I sowed late in the fall did better than any grass I have tried in this soil. I have the neatest yards of anybody around, both at the "mause" and at the church.—REV. A. G. BICKNER, Marion Co., S. C., April 11, 1913.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. **By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. By express, per lb. 25 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.50; 100-lb. lots and over, 16 cts. per lb.**

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredell Co., N. C.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. **Per lb. 40 cts. postpaid. By freight, per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts per lb.**

Special Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixture (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South. By express **25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.**

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. For college and school campus our Fair Green Mixtures are the best that can be used. By express, **20 cts. per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.**

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers. By express **30 cts. per lb.; \$25.00 per 100 lbs.**

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutrient gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the early spring and months of September and October. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet, per acre. **Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Will furnish more Pasturage during the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer than any other Mixture you can sow

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats and winter vetches, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results. It will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasturage that it will furnish. For a quick-growing, one-season pasturage, Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is unsurpassed.

Wood's Grain Pasturage Mixture should be sown at the rate of two to three bushels per acre any time in August, September or October. The earlier the better. Price \$1.10 per bushel of 50 pounds. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.05 bus. Special prices on large lots.

I have found Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture quite satisfactory and expect to plant more of it this year than ever.—DR. ARCHIE CHINA, Sumter Co., S. C., June 9, 1913.

I used one sack of your Grain Pasture Mixture last fall and I like it.—T. J. DICKSON, Jefferson Co., Ga., September 18, 1913.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cow peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter rust-proof oats to the acre. Or if sown by themselves, sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and, as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the Northern States. Price, about \$1.90 per bushel; cotton bags, 18 cts. extra. Price fluctuates.

Winter Rye

This crop is used all over the South as a winter cover crop for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest green feed, makes a fair quality of hay if cut before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses and if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes. It is also an excellent green crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn out soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Price, about 90 cts. per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will fill orders sent us at price prevailing at the time the order is received.

I received my Rye O. K. I sowed it and have a beautiful stand.—J. T. POPE, Johnston Co., N. C., November 24, 1913.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.



The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$2.75.

The Cahoon Seed Sower is the best seeder that I have ever used, and I beyond my expectation, so I now have a fine, even stand of the above-mentioned clovers and grasses on 20 acres of good old Virginia soil.—E. R. BRIGHT, Roanoke Co., Va., April 1, 1913.



Winter Barley

The particular value of Barley in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut as it is heading out to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure in first-class shape to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however, that where desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stools out more and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seedling at the last working of corn or cotton and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our barley is choicer Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in the South. Present price is 90 cts. per bushel. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

Planted with Crimson Clover, Barley made most excellent hay, both maturing. Before the Clover was in bloom to an injurious extent and before the Barley had bearded, relished greatly by all stock.

On field 23, in corn in 1910, and in wheat in 1910, after wheat was harvested in 1910, we seeded Bearded Barley, 2 bushels per acre, on August 27, 1910. On September 6th, sheep were turned on it, and kept on it continuously until March 26, 1911, when it was top-dressed with 200 lbs. 12 per cent. phosphoric acid per acre; harvested on June 23d, and threshed thirty and three-tenths bushels per acre.

We have been greatly pleased with Barley as a feed for mules in the summer, less heating than corn, and available at a time when corn, on many farms, is scarce. The work animals relish the change greatly, and prefer it to corn. We feed one quart in the morning, two quarts at noon, one quart at night, per animal. It seems to us a less expensive mule feed to produce than corn, where labor is high.—H. H. PEARSON, JR., Talbot Co., Md., February 22, 1913.

Cyclone Seed Sower

A POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top, orchard grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, buckwheat, millet, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Price, \$1.50 each.

SEED WHEAT, Long Berry or Bearded Varieties

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in milling qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded Wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards acts as a protector for the grain.

FIELD OF FULCASTER WHEAT AS GROWN ON CURL'S NECK FARM.



Miracle or Stoner—This new wheat originated in the Valley of Virginia, and is one of the best yielding and most uniform growing of bearded wheats. It is particularly recommended on account of its remarkable stooling-out properties. The claim has been made that it is not necessary to sow more than one-half or three-fourths of a bushel per acre, to give the same results as ordinary wheat. We will state, however, that on our own farms we have found the best results from sowing it at the rate of one bushel per acre. It makes a fine, heavy grain, of excellent milling qualities, and has proved with us to be one of the best and most prolific of bearded wheats. We recommend it with confidence to our customers. **Price, bu., \$1.60; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.55 per bu.**

Dietz Mediterranean—A superior long-berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory of long-berry wheats in cultivation. **Price, per bushel, about \$1.40.**

I raised the champion crop of wheat through this section from the Dietz Mediterranean seed I bought of you—on four and a half acres raised 113 bushels of wheat last year.—A. T. HOPKINS, Fairfax Co., Va., February 1, 1913.

Fulcaster—This cross-bred wheat, from the Fult and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. **Price, bushel, about \$1.35.**

The Wheat I bought of you looks fine, and customers are very proud of it.—JNO. E. GONCE, Cecil Co., Md., June 1, 1914.

I am well pleased with the Leap's Prolific Wheat and the Fulcaster Wheat. The Wheat overdoubled what I had grown on the same land. I can say your Wheat is fine.—SOLOMON BYRD, Wilkes Co., N. C., October 24, 1913.

Lancaster—An old standard variety, of long-berry wheat greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. **Price, bushel, about \$1.35.**

Lancaster-Fulcaster Wheat—A fine bearded wheat in the Valley of Virginia, giving very satisfactory yields and making the finest quality of milling wheat. It is a cross between the Lancaster and the Fulcaster, from which it takes its name, both of them proving the most popular and satisfactory wheats in our list. It is claimed that this cross retains the fine milling qualities of the Lancaster and the prolificness of the Fulcaster, making the cross an improvement over both of these kinds. **Per bushel, \$1.40; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.35 per bushel.**

Red Wonder—A most valuable variety of bearded wheat. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham County farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham County the past season." **Price, bushel, about \$1.40.**

Sow Crimson Clover

If You Want to Improve Your Farms and Increase Your Crops

Crimson Clover is a wonderful land improver, a crop turned under being considered equal to a good application of stable manure, and worth as a soil-improver from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

It also makes a splendid winter cover crop, preventing leaching of the soil; the best of fall, winter and spring grazing, the earliest and most nutritious of green feeds, or a good early hay crop.

It can be used for these purposes, and the roots and stubble plowed under afterwards with decided improvement, both in productiveness and mechanical condition of the soil. See page 2 of this Catalogue for further information about Crimson Clover.

I have planted your Crimson Clover in Corn at the last cultivation for the past two years. I seeded fifteen pounds to the acre, covering it in with one-horse five-toothed cultivators. The seed germinates perfectly; no inoculation is needed here. The success of the crop depends upon seasonable rains at about the time of seeding and soon after. Sixty acres seeded in this manner last year is now furnishing fine pasture for 220 sheep and lambs and about twelve calves. There will be a good growth to plow under soon for cowpeas. Twenty-five acres seeded with one bushel of rye on fallowed out land the last of August has made a dense growth. Thirty-three heavy steers, twelve calves, and some thirty sows and pigs have not kept it from blooming profusely. I turned on the stock the first week in May. This will be turned under for alfalfa. Besides being a soil-improver, it is of great advantage here as an early pasture, enabling us to keep the stock off the regular pastures until they make a good start.—WILLIAM F. CLIFFORD, Loudoun Co., Va., May 15, 1914.

My experience with Crimson Clover is that I think it is the best land improver I have ever seen except stable manure. I have about five acres of land that the first time I planted it in corn made about ten bushels per acre. I planted it in clover that fall and made twenty bushels per acre, then I sowed it in clover the second year and put a top dressing of manure in the spring (February) and made thirty-five bushels per acre. I have had the land in corn for six years. I get more corn and the land is left in better condition every year. I always sow my clover about the first of August or after the first of August. I generally sow about one-third of a bushel (20 pounds) to the acre. Sow it in the corn and run a light harrow over it and have never failed to get a stand if I can get it in in August.—C. L. LEWIS, Granville Co., N. C., May 8, 1914.

I had good success with the White Blooming Crimson Clover. I sowed three acres in oats and clover and got seventeen big two-horse loads.—J. W. MILLER, Caharrus Co., N. C., June 24, 1913.

SEED WHEAT—Beardless Varieties

We are very careful in securing seed wheats which we offer, to get them from the best and largest yielding crops grown throughout this section, and we have received the most flattering reports from our customers, as to the large and satisfactory yields obtained from our seed, and our trade in seed wheat has grown largely every year. We have to-day one of the largest trades in seed wheat in this country, a result due to the thoroughly re-cleaned and fine quality seed wheat which we supply to our customers.

PRICES OF SEED WHEAT FLUCTUATE.—The prices given below are those existing at the time our Fall Catalog is printed, in July. The special issues of Wood's Crop Special, in September and October, will give the latest information and current prices on seed wheat at that time. We will mail Wood's Crop Special to anyone interested, upon request.

The varieties of wheat which we offer below are all classed as beardless varieties. It is very seldom, however, that the beardless varieties are entirely free from bearded heads. Whether this is due to "sport" or a tendency to revert back to the bearded varieties from which they were originally selected, or whether it is due to an occasional grain of bearded wheat getting mixed in from the threshers, it is impossible for use to state; but even the new varieties like Leap's Prolific shows some little tendency to beard. We use every possible care in the securing for our stocks of seed wheat. I procuring the beardless varieties we always use every care to get them as free from bearded heads as possible, and the bearded varieties as free from beardless heads as possible; but, owing to the varying nature for seed wheat, as above indicated, it is impossible for us to guarantee that beardless varieties, or bearded varieties, will be entirely free from bearded, or beardless heads, as the case may be.

Leap's Prolific—A splendid new variety, originating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is remarkable for its productiveness and fine quality of grain. The grain is flintier and of better milling qualities than the ordinary varieties. It is very uniform in its growth, stiff-strawed, healthy, strong grower and early to ripen. One thing particularly noticeable about this variety is its stooling qualities, it being particularly superior in this respect, producing more stalks to plant than the ordinary wheats. This, with the fine long heads which it produces, means an increase in productiveness, and farmers who have sown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, claiming it to be the best and most productive variety now on the market. We can recommend this wheat after three years' thorough trial, as being superior to other beardless wheats. It has proven its merit in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. The yield averages on good land nearly ten bushels to the acre more than other smooth-head wheats. **Price, bushel \$1.40.** Special prices on large lots.

Well Pleased With Leap's Prolific

I am very well pleased with the Leap's Prolific Wheat I bought of you last fall, considering the drought we had here was a little earlier than my wheat.—
T. P. GRAVES, Stanley, Page Co., Va., July 9, 1914.

Leap's Prolific Proved Better Than Expectation

I can heartily say the Leap's Prolific Wheat has proved better than my expectation.—J. R. MEECE, Pickens, Pickens Co., S. C., June 25, 1914.

Fultz—An old standard variety which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy and usually free from rust. **Price, bushel, about \$1.20.**

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem—A fine productive wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality flour. **Price, bushel, about \$1.40.**

Red May—An early maturing variety of wheat, somewhat similar to the Fultz. Very popular throughout Georgia and South Carolina. **Price, bushel, about \$1.40.**

Golden Chaff—A new short-berry wheat; has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. **Price, bushel, about \$1.40.** Special prices on large lots.

Fultzo-Mediterranean—This is a cross of the old Mediterranean Wheats. The berry is short, plump and red; chaff white and smooth. Heads of medium length, very compact and well filled, and inclined to widen at the top. The Fultzo-Mediterranean stools well; the straw is long and extremely stiff. Coming from two vigorous, hardy varieties, it is believed to have inherited the good qualities of both its parents. It ripens early, and has proven itself a variety of extreme hardiness and great productiveness. **Price, about \$1.40 per bushel.**

Leap's Prolific Made Nearly Fifty to One

Last fall I bought of you eight bushels of Leap's Prolific Wheat and disced up the land from which I had cut tobacco, sowed the wheat with a drill without any fertilized and made 398 bushels of clean wheat, with a fraction of fifty to one. This was on my farm in Orange County.—J. P. TAYLOR, Orange Co., Va., October 9, 1911.

Leap's Prolific Supplant All Other Varieties

I highly recommend your Leap's Prolific Wheat. It has supplanted almost completely all other varieties in my neighborhood. All the seed I have bought of for the past several years have been true to name, clean and entirely satisfactory.—T. S. BRYAN, Wilkes Co., N. C., September 20, 1912.



Leap's Prolific has given on our farms for several years yields of from five to ten bushels per acre more than other varieties of wheat.

The Best Oats for Fall Sowing

In the Middle and South Atlantic States the fall seeding of oats is decidedly to be recommended in preference to spring seeding. The yields are decidedly better; the fall-sown oats mature earlier and the land can usually be prepared in better shape in the fall than in the spring. Fall seeding interferes less with other work than does spring seeding, and poorer land and less fertilizer can be used for the fall-sown crop. The fall-sown crop also furnishes a cover for the soil during the winter and prevents washing, and where sown early enough, the oats can be grazed during the open weather in the winter and early spring without material injury to the crop afterwards.

The best varieties for fall seeding are the Appler, Red Rust Proof and Virginia Gray Winter Oats. The Appler and Rust Proof can be sown from September to November; Virginia Gray Winter Oats should be put in in September, or certainly early in October. Late seedings of these oats do not do as well as other varieties. When sown early, however, the Virginia Gray Winter Oat usually gives the largest crop of any oats in this section.

Appler Oats

A Splendid Southern Winter Rust-Proof Oat

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bushy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who, by carefully growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years, and have stood the winter equally as well as our Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

Prices of Appler Oats: 90 cts. per bushel; 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time or fill orders at lowest prices prevailing at time order is received.

Your Trade Mark Brand Appler Oats give me better results than any oat I ever used. I especially consider them superior to others to sow with vetch, as they ripen together nicely.—G. C. GARRISS, Wayne Co., N. C., June 11, 1913.

The Appler Oats I planted last fall were cut the 11th of May for hay. In the tallest places struck my hat brim, in the lowest the second button of my vest. This was remarkable, as the spring up to this time was very dry. I harvested from one acre more hay than I did the previous year from two and one-half acres of Burt Oats in the same field and more than double the quantity from the same space of Virginia Gray Oats planted on the same field along side of the Appler Oats. I regret that I have not more land to plant the Appler on this fall, but as I have planted Crimson Clover between all of my corn this is all of the space I can spare them this year.—W. M. LYNCH, Warwick Co., Va., September 9, 1913.

The Apple Oats are the best oats I have ever sown, and I have sown many kinds.—J. D. BRUTON, Richmond Co., N. C., September 23, 1913.

I never want any other kind of oats but the Appler; it does fine for me.—JNO. ATKINSON, Sussex Co., Va., August 27, 1914.

The Appler Oats and the Winter Vetch seed that I bought from you last fall and planted some on the 9th day of October, 1913, is simply grand. Oats heading and vetch blooming; in ten or twelve days will harvest it.—N. B. LESUEUR, Marengo Co., Ala., April 20, 1914.

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

These are considered superior to our Southern-grown Red Rust Proof Oats, and give better crop results. We procure these direct from growers in Texas, and have sold them for several seasons past, with the best of satisfaction to our customers. The grain is heavy, bright, and of superior quality. These Texas Red Rust Proof Oats give very good results all throughout the South, sown in the fall. **Price, per bushel, 75 cts.**



Appler Oats.

Bancroft Oats

A fine, heavy and improved strain of the Georgia Rust-Proof Oats, very popular and highly recommended as one of the largest yielding and most productive rust-proof varieties. They are equally adapted for fall and spring sowing. For fall seeding they are best sown in September or early in October. The Bancroft stands up well and produces more oats to the stalk than any oats we have ever known, and at the same time stools out well, and is altogether, a most productive and satisfactory variety. **Per bushel, 90 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel.**

I can say that the Bancroft Oats did all right. They gave me fifteen bushels more to the acre than the Appler Oat on the same land. I lacked two bushels of having enough Bancroft to sow my lot. I got Appler to finish and this is the result: Fifteen bushels to the acre more in favor of the Bancroft. I made 125 bushels more by buying them from you. Haven't sold any—my neighbors are buying them for seed, selling them right at my barn door. I could not afford to sow any other kind. It paid me better to buy Bancroft to sow than any others I could get. The oat in my section was very common. We had a bad season on oats, but mine turned out all right.—THOS. SWINDEL, Hyde Co., N. C., October 2, 1913.

Southern Red Rust-Proof Oats

This oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for low grounds, or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Rust-Proof Oats are sown both in the fall and spring, from September through March. Prices fluctuate. **Present price of our Southern-grown Trade Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, 70 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 65 cts. per bushel.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

Virginia Gray Winter Oats

(Also Called Winter Turf Oats)

The best and hardest of oats, particularly valuable for fall seeding, standing the winter better than any other kinds. They yield ordinarily from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, but yields of over a hundred bushels per acre, under favorable circumstances, have been reported to us several times by our customers. They are considered altogether the best and surest cropping oats for fall seeding. The grain is of a dark gray color, with a distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary oat, and weighs 35 to 40

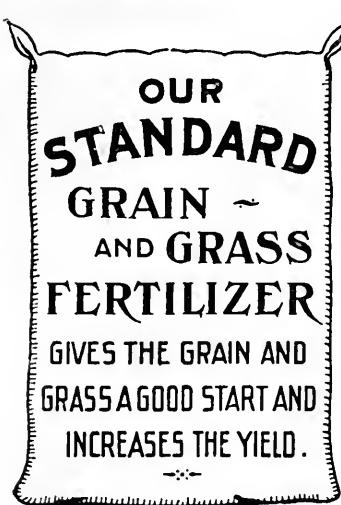
lbs. to the measured bushel. When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, without injury to the grain crops afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions they soon spread and cover the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The best time to sow winter oats is in September. They should be sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Prices fluctuate. **Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand, 85 cts. per bushel; 10-bushel lots and over, 82 cts. per bushel, bags included.** Special prices on large lots.

The Winter Oats purchased of you last fall did well. The yield was excellent.—JNO. ROBERTS, Washington Co., Va., August 2, 1913.

I like the Virginia Gray Winter Oats much better than any other oat, and one of the best crops of this part of my county (Lancaster) was made from your seed of that variety.—R. D. CARTER, Lancaster Co., Va., October 22, 1913.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS



Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.25; ton, \$22.00.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.00; ton, \$19.00.**

This is specially prepared for the wheat crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield and quality of the grain, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1¼ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.10; ton, \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results for oats, wheat and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.70; ton, \$26.50.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate

Fourteen per cent. Acid Phosphate. Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.40; ton \$13.50.

Sixteen per cent. Acid Phosphate. Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$14.50.

Thomas Phosphate, or Basic Slag

This is being very extensively used by our farmers throughout this section, with excellent results on fall crops. It is particularly valuable for application to grass and wheat and other fall sown grains. The grade we offer analyzes from 17 to 19 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 35 to 38 per cent. phosphate of lime. It is particularly adapted to the soils throughout this section, and gives specially good results on poorer soils or soils that are deficient in lime and phosphoric content. It also renders available the reserves of potash and nitrogen in the soil, thus increasing the availability of the fertilizing constituents necessary for the best production of crops. The results from its use are also very beneficial where it is desired to obtain good stands of clover, which is a most important consideration, as clover is one of the most important crops to bring up productiveness of the soil. We recommend its use to our customers, feeling sure that they will be well satisfied with the results. **Price: per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.60; per ton, \$15.50; in 5-ton lots and over, \$15.00 per ton.**

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4½ per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 22 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.60; ton, \$35.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia.

Standard Bone Meal

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 per cent.; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent.; equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

We offer this brand of Bone Meal (steamed bone) in addition to our old brand of Wood's Pure Animal Bone, being a little lower analysis and at a lower price. A good permanent soil improver, particularly recommended for grain and grass and clover crops. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.10; ton, \$30.00; 5-ton lots and over, \$29.00 per ton.**

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Lister's Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source, give as a rule, excellent results; still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs., \$2.50; ton of 12 bags, \$28.00.**

Mapes' Vegetable Manure or Complete Manure for Light Soils

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available 6 to 8 per cent., soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides). A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap-beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.40; bag of 200 lbs. \$4.50; ton, \$44.00.**

Standard Bone Potash Mixture

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.50; ton, \$14.00.**

Wood's Garden Seeds for Fall Planting

OUR LIST does not include every known variety, as many kinds are not worth planting, and others are not suited to our Southern soils and climate. We offer a selected list of tried and proved varieties, such as experience has proved particularly well adapted for Southern growers. In selecting and growing "WOOD'S SEEDS" our aim is to supply the very best at as reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

Gardeners in the far South who do not find what is wanted in this list are referred to our Annual Catalog for prices, or we will quote on receipt of a list of their requirements.

For Complete Descriptions of Varieties see Our Annual Catalog

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set out in November in good, rich, light, warm soil—the better the soil the larger the crop. Plow or dig out rows 15 to 18 inches deep and put in a good application of well-rotted manure and Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and spread the roots, eye up, 18 to 24 inches apart, and cover with 4 inches of soil, and as cold weather approaches, cover with manure, which may be forked in early in the spring. To make white asparagus, earth up 18 inches above the roots the second spring after planting and just before the growing season commences—this causes the stalks to blanch almost pure white. Do not continue cutting too late, as it will exhaust the plants. During the winter, cut or burn off the growth, run over the rows with a one-horse plow very shallow so as to not to cut the crowns, and apply well-rotted manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone. For quickest results use two-year-old roots. Orders booked now for shipment after November 15th.

100 roots weigh about 6 lbs.

Conover's Colossal.—Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—Two-year-old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

We will quote special prices on large lots.

Asparagus Bunchers—Adjustable to length and size of bunch. Mailing weight 9 lbs. \$1.75 each.

Asparagus Knives—Forked blade 1½ inches wide. Mailing weight 1 lb. each; 1 dozen 6 lbs. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Raffia—For tying up vegetable bunches, grape vines, etc. Lb. 20 cts.; 5-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per pound.

Jute String—For same uses as Raffia. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans are planted all through the summer for a succession, both for the private garden and market. The large truckers throughout the South also plant very largely during August and September, to come in just before cold weather. Planted at this time, they frequently make a very profitable crop for shipment to northern markets at a time when vegetables of this kind usually sell at very good prices. Mailing weight: 1 pint is about 1 lb.; 1 qt. about 2 lbs.; 1 peck is 15 lbs.

Cultural directions and descriptions are given on page 12 of our Annual Catalog. If you have not a copy, write for it.

GREEN PODDED BEANS. By express or freight.

All varieties	5 cts. per packet.	Qt.	Peck	Bus.
Wood's Earliest Red Valentine		.30	1.65	\$6.00
Bountiful		.30	1.60	5.75
Longfellow		.30	1.75	
Refugee or 1,000 to 1		.30	1.75	6.50
Extra Early Refugee		.30	1.70	6.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod		.30	1.75	6.50
Long Yellow Six Weeks (green pod)		.25	1.50	5.50
Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks		.25	1.40	5.00
Full Measure		.30	1.60	5.75

YELLOW or WAX PODDED BEANS.

Dwarf Black Wax		.30	2.00	7.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax		.30	2.00	7.00
Crystal White or Cabbage Wax		.25	1.50	5.50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax		.30	2.00	7.00

Bags holding 2½ bushels 22 cts. extra.

Parcel Post Everything in this Catalog is quoted F. O. B. Richmond except packets, ounces and quarter-pounds, which are mailed at our expense. Postage should be added for larger quantities. Pints of Beans, Corn, Onion Sets and Peas weigh about one pound; quarts weight about two pounds. See last page of this Catalog for Parcel Post Map, showing the location of the several zones and table of postage rates. If in doubt about the proper zone, consult your postmaster; Richmond is in unit or square No. 1073.

Seeds by Express Seeds, Plants and Bulbs are carried by express at a special rate of one-fourth less than the general merchandise rate. It is the promptest and most satisfactory method of shipment.

BEETS

For fall and winter use, sow in June or July, in rows 15 inches apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; further South sowings may be made as late as September in the open ground after which they should be sown in hot-beds for transplanting. Soak the seeds from 24 to 36 hours before planting. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs., one acre.

By mail, postpaid By Ex.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe	.05	.10	.25	.75
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	.05	.10	.25	.75
Extra Early Egyptian	.05	.10	.25	.65
Detroit Dark Red	.05	.15	.25	.70
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar	.05	.10	.20	.55
Extra Early Eclipse	.05	.10	.20	.60
Improved Early Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.20	.60
Edmand's Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.25	.65
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip	.05	.10	.25	.65
Long Smooth Blood	.05	.10	.20	.55
Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet	.05	.10	.25	.60
BRASSICA, White Cape	.10	.25	.75	2.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Perfection	.05	.15	.50	1.40

LATE CABBAGE

For Early Varieties, see page 19.

By mail, postpaid By Ex.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Danish Winter Ballhead	.05	.20	.50	\$1.75
Louisville Drumhead	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Surehead	.03	.15	.45	1.50
North Carolina Buncombe	.05	.20	.50	1.65
Green Glazed, or Worm Proof	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Autumn King, or World Beater	.05	.20	.50	1.65
Large Late Flat Dutch	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Large Late Drumhead	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch	.05	.20	.55	1.75
Perfection Drumhead Savoy	.05	.15	.50	1.65
Red Mammoth	.05	.20	.50	1.65

CARROT

For winter use sow in July or August in a rich, deeply worked soil, ½ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seeds will germinate more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. Sow a few radish seeds in the same row—they germinate more quickly than carrots and serve to mark the rows. To put away for winter, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or they can be potted outdoors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

By mail, postpaid By Ex.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn	.05	.10	.25	.75
Oxheart, or Guerande	.05	.10	.25	.70
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted	.05	.10	.25	.75
Half-Long Danvers	.05	.10	.25	.75
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate	.05	.10	.25	.75
Chantenay, or Model	.05	.10	.30	.85
Improved Long Orange	.05	.10	.20	.60
Large White Belgian (for stock)	.05	.08	.15	.45
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock)	.05	.08	.15	.45

Egg Plant

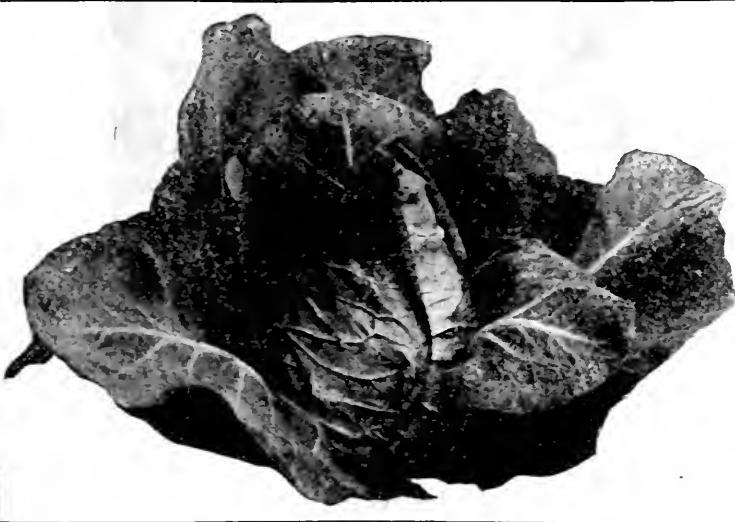
By mail, postpaid By Ex.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	.05	.30	\$1.00	\$3.00
Florida High Bush	.05	.30	.90	2.85
New York Improved Purple	.05	.25	.80	2.75

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Sowing

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January—November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds so as to protect them during the winter. Plants from early fall sowing can be set out the end of October or during November, to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. This crop requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer for best results, also frequent and deep working.

Wood's Celebrated Wakefields, The Cabbages that have helped to make Wood's Seeds Famous.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as it is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact solid head with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

I raised the finest early cabbages I ever saw from the Wood's Charleston, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield and Wood's Extra Early Cabbages. Some of the heads weighed as much as eight pounds by the last of May. I began to cut Wood's Extra Early first of April. I will say your cabbage seed are all you claim for them.—J. W. DUNN, Henry Co., Va.

Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages.

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$2.50 per lb.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest large, flat-headed cabbage. Matures with Charleston Wakefield. Remarkably large, averaging 10 pounds, so solid as to allow more plants per acre than with other kinds. Earliness, uniform ripening, compact, solid growth, and size are its principal characteristics. Our seeds are grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00.**

Eureka Extra Early,—As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Enkhuizen Glory—As early as Early Flat Dutch and claimed to be twice as large and three times as heavy. Dwarf, very compact, ball-shaped, few outside leaves and can be planted close. Of ideal size for marketing. Exceedingly tender and fine flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

Henderson's Early Summer—A splendid sort coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large fine, round heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but for the private gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.90 per lb.

My experience with your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage has been very satisfactory. I think it is the very best early spring cabbage that can be planted. You can always depend upon it for a good crop. I made 200 barrels to the acre this spring, in spite of the dry weather. I have grown them with very seasonal weather when four heads would fill a barrel.—J. W. LEATHERBURY, Northampton Co., Va., June 25, 1914.

Early Flat Dutch—One of the most reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

All Head Early—Has no superior as a second early, to follow in succession after Wakefield. Makes a compact, hard flat head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Solid South—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 per lb.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES.

For descriptions, see our Annual Catalog.

	By mail, postpaid	By Ex.		
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early York03	.10	.35
Large York03	.10	.35
Winnigstadt03	.15	.40
Early Drumhead03	.15	.45
Henderson's Succession05	.20	.60
All Seasons03	.15	.50

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Early varieties during September, October and November. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

If to be mailed, add 10 cts. per 100.

CELERY

Golden Self Blanching—FRENCH GROWN. Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume, heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. Crop very short. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. \$1.10; 1/4 lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00 postpaid.**

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00 per lb.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

GIANT PASCAL.—Stalks large, thick and solid with golden heart. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

WINTER QUEEN.—A fine winter celery of robust growth; requires but little earthing up, and makes broad, solid stalks, very crisp and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables. Largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, making a most excellent vegetable for use in the late fall and during the winter and well into the spring. For late crop, sow in June, July and August, transplanting to a foot apart in the row and cultivating frequently the same as for cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has large spreading leaves and short stem. Very hardy, withstands drought and cold. Flavor and cooking qualities of the best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long stemmed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.

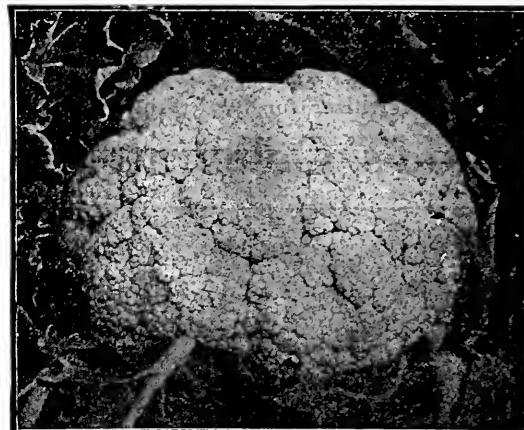
CORN SALAD or FETTICUS



Large Seeded Corn Salad

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts. postpaid.** By express, 45 cts. per lb.

CAULIFLOWER



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter, they make a very satisfactory crop. Where grown to perfection, they are very profitable. A most delicious vegetable, and all gardeners should plant at least a small patch for private use. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

Wood's Earliest Snowball—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/4 oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.**

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.35; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; lb. \$18.00.**

Veitch's Autumn Giant—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50 postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. If by mail add 10 cts. per 100.



Single Leaf of Curled Endive

ENDIVE

Culture.—Sow in August in 18 inch drills and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Horse Radish Roots 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water, to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. For autumn, sow in July or August and transplant as soon as ready. They will head up for use late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. The hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, can be sown in September and October, transplanted later to rows where they are to grow, and protected with straw or litter, they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for sowing early in the fall. Wood's Cabbage is better for sowing later, as it is harder and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Should plant lice attack the plants in hot-beds and greenhouses, apply tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigate with tobacco; for green lettuce worm apply, while the dew is on, pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour.

Two Grand Lettuces for Fall Sowing



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE

The Hardest and Best Lettuce for Outdoor Growing

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce—We do not hesitate to say that this is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. It makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanching head of most excellent quality and sweet and buttery flavor. We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce thirty-one years ago, and in all these years we have not found its equal for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

I have had good results from both the Wood's Cabbage and Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce. In my opinion they are both fine kinds to grow.—J. A. BURTT, McIntosh Co., Ga.

I wish you could see my lettuce from the seeds gotten from you in August. It is splendid even on the new, stony soil.—MRS. E. B. CLINE, Catawba Co., N. C.

The lettuce seeds I bought of you in the fall is all O. K., and they are looking fine now. I have five acres that are just fine.—F. W. HARPER, Williamsburg Co., S. C.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green, outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Grand Rapids—Makes a large handsome curly-leaf head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 35 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Dutch Butterhead—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanched. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.



WOOD'S IMPROVED BIG BOSTON LETTUCE
The Best Lettuce for Cold-frames.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.00 per lb.

I have tried Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce. It makes very large, tender heads and headed evenly throughout the patch.—FREDERICK SCHAEFER, Tangipahoa Co., La.

Young Big Boston Lettuce did well for me last winter.—J. L. COOPER, Robeson Co., N. C.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—Sure header and reliable; one of the best for fall sowing. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

White Seeded Tennisball—A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing lettuce. Very early, medium size, firm, sweet and buttery. Especially fine for growing in frames. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

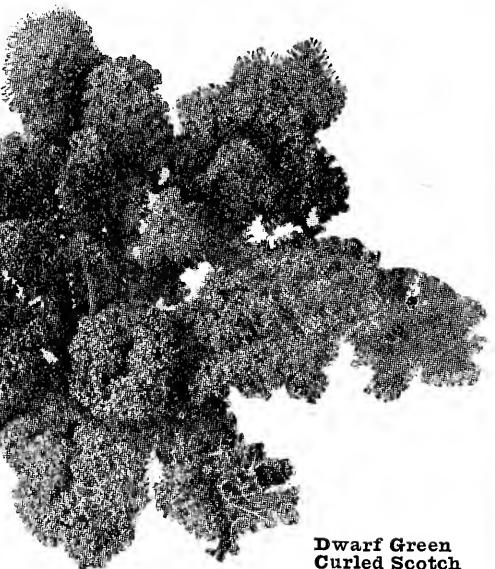
OTHER WELL-KNOWN LETTUCES.

See our Annual Catalog for full descriptions.

	By mail, postpaid	By Ex.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Improved Hanson				.03	.10	.30
Deacon				.03	.10	.30
Early Prizehead				.03	.10	.30
Crisp-as-Ice				.05	.15	.40
Early Curled Simpson				.03	.10	.30
Cos., Romaine or Celery				.05	.15	.40
						1.10

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



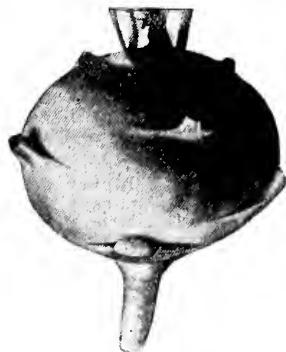
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—The most beautiful variety and very popular in the Norfolk and other trucking districts for market purposes. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts. postpaid.** By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 50 cts. per lb.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale)—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market. The plant is dwarf, spreading and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple and of superior quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

Spring or Smooth Kale—Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.**

Turnip Rooted Kale—Growing in favor wherever grown. Somewhat similar to curled kale, but in addition to making fine kale, it also makes a parsnip-like root of excellent flavor that can be used like carrots or parsnips. It will yield fully as much, or even more, than Siberian Kale, and stands longer without going to seed. Entirely hardy, and will stand the coldest weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.



Kohl Rabi

Kohl Rabi—Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 to 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September thinning out to eight inches apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Leek LARGE FLAG.—Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

Mushroom Spawn—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request. By express, 15 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.30. A brick is enough for 100 feet. **Mailing weight 2 lbs. per brick.**

MUSTARD

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart, sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

WHITE.—The dark-green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young. A good salad. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts. postpaid.** By express, 25 cts. per lb.

BLACK.—Stronger and more pungent than the white. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; 1/4 lb. 10 cts. postpaid.** By express, 25 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING. 15 cts. per lb.

Chinese Broad Leaved Mustard—The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing, and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts. postpaid.** By express, 40 cts per lb.

Ostrich Plume—The most beautiful of all mustards, as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts. postpaid.** By express, 50 cts. per lb.

Southern Giant Curled—The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; 1/4 lb. 15 cts. postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Parsley

For spring use, sow in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold-frame or hot-bed for winter use. Each cutting improves the quality. Seeds germinate slowly; soak for 12 hours before sowing.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

PLAIN OR SINGLE.—Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 20 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Garden Peas

All varieties may be planted as late as August in this latitude to make a late crop to market after frost has killed the crops in northern sections. The varieties marked (*) are hardy and can be planted as late as September to come in during October or November. 5 cts. per packet, unless otherwise quoted.

Mailing weight: 1 pint is about 1 lb.; 1 qt. is about 2 lbs.; 1 peck, 15 lbs.

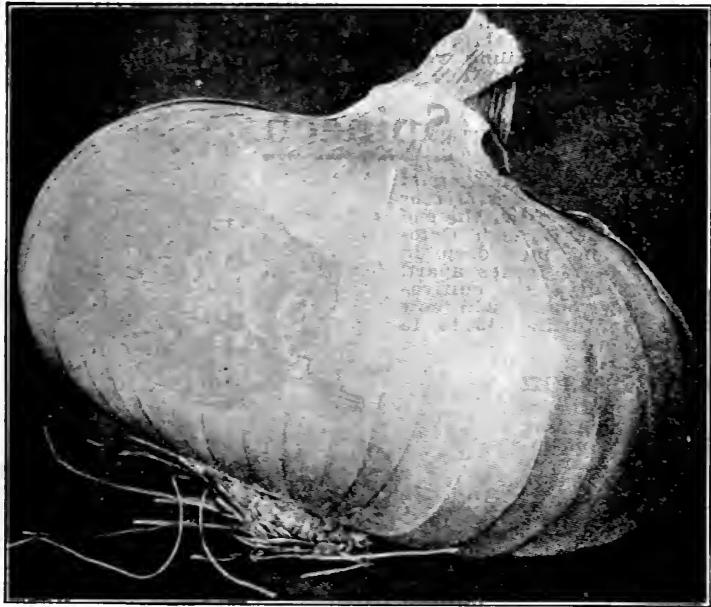
	By Express	
Qt.	Peck	Bus.
*Wood's Lightning Excelsior.....	.25	\$1.40
*First and Best.....	.20	1.25
*Alaska.....	.25	1.40
*Large Podded Alaska.....	.25	1.50
*Ameer.....	.25	1.50
*Tom Thumb.....	.25	1.50
Nott's Excelsior.....	.30	1.75
Gradus or Prosperity, pkt. 10c.....	.30	1.75
Thomas Laxton, pkt. 10c.....	.30	1.85
American Wonder.....	.25	1.65
McLean's Little Gem.....	.25	1.50
Bliss Everbearing.....	.25	1.40
McLean's Advancer.....	.25	1.40
Horsford's Market Garden.....	.25	1.40
Champion of England.....	.25	1.40
Marblehead Marrowfat.....	.25	1.40
Large White Marrowfat.....	.20	1.20
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	.20	1.25

Marrowfat Peas—Are harder and more prolific than the extra early kinds, and if planted in November, December or January, will stand the winter and make their crop just after the extra early varieties.

Onion Seed for Fall Planting

Special prices quoted on large quantities

TO GROW LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in a well prepared seed bed in August or September, and when the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 inches apart in 12-inch rows, trimming the tops and roots. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting, large onions weighing two pounds and over being grown by this method. For fall sowing we recommend Prize Taker, Mammoth Silver King, Copper King, Extra Early White Pearl and Bermuda varieties. These kinds in particular are benefitted by the transplanting method of culture. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds will transplant an acre.



Mammoth Silver King Onion

Bermuda Onions, Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

The new crop of Bermuda Onion seeds will be ready about September 1st to 15th. Place your order now for delivery on arrival.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large, flat onions, so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.**

WHITE BERMUDA.—Though called white it is really a light straw color. Makes onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape, but thick; very mild and sweet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$2.25 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—In shape, size and flavor exactly like White Bermuda, differing only in color which is pale red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 65 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

American Varieties

For description see our Spring Catalog.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 1/4 lb. 60 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.25.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.30.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent for family use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.40.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.10.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

WHITE QUEEN.—For pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

Spanish or Italian Onions

These are particularly well adapted for fall sowing for early spring market. Adopt the method described above and get some idea of the possibilities of onion growing in the South. They are milder and tenderer than the American varieties.

Mammoth Silver King.—One of the earliest, and at the same time one of the largest of Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white; the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King.—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard; and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.25; 5-lb. lots, \$1.20 per lb.

Copper King.—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white; very sweet, mild and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 40 cts. postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.25; 5-lb. lots, \$1.20 per lb.

Extra Early White Pearl.—The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearly-white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 1/4 lb. 45 cts. postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

Bushel price fluctuates.

Culture.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

A pint weighs about 1 lb.; a qt. about 2 lbs.; a peck, 9 lbs.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.**

Wood's Extra Early White Pearl Onion is the best for fall planting I ever saw. Had onions this year that measured twelve inches around.—D. F. SIMPSON, Iredell Co., N. C.

Those White Pearl Onion sets ordered from you this fall are fine and ready for the table (Dec. 23).—HENRY W. HILDRETH, Coffee Co., Ala.

SILVER SKIN.—**Qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

YELLOW DANVERS.—**Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.75.**

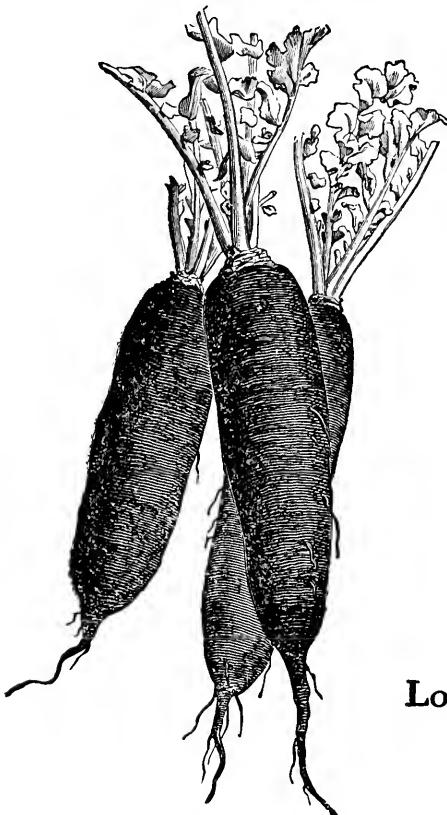
YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—This makes a large-sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing as many as twelve medium to small sets. The very smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. **Small sets** (about the size of a hulled walnut), **qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.** Bushel price fluctuates. **Medium sets** (about the size of an egg), **peck 80 cts.; bus. \$3.00.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive and of finest flavor and a better keeper. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.**

Bermuda Onion Sets.—Grown from imported seeds. See description above.

WHITE BERMUDA.—**Qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00.**

RED BERMUDA.—**Qt. 20 cts.; peck, 90 cts.**



Long Black Spanish Radish

Long White Spanish — Flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps as well as a turnip, 6 to 8 inches long. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

Rose China Winter — Roots cylindrical; color, bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

Chinese or Celestial — Always mild and crisp. Large; flesh and skin pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Crimson Giant	.05	.10	.20	.50
Extra Early Scarlet Globe	.05	.10	.20	.40
Extra Early White Tipped Scarlet	.03	.08	.15	.35
Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	.03	.08	.15	.35
Early White Turnip	.03	.08	.15	.40
Golden Globe Summer	.03	.08	.15	.40
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	.03	.08	.15	.40
French Breakfast	.03	.08	.15	.35
Mixed Turnip Radishes	.03	.08	.15	.35
Chartier Long Scarlet	.03	.08	.15	.35
Wood's Early Frame	.03	.08	.15	.35
Brightest Long Scarlet	.03	.08	.15	.35
Long White Icicle	.05	.10	.15	.40
White Strasburg Summer	.03	.08	.15	.40
Mixed Long Radishes	.03	.08	.15	.35

Tomato

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
June Pink	.05	.20	.60	\$1.90
Spark's Earliana	.05	.20	.60	1.90
Nolte's Earliest	.05	.20	.60	1.90
Wood's First Early	.05	.25	.75	2.40
Fordhook First	.05	.20	.60	1.90
Chalk's Jewel	.05	.20	.60	1.90
Bonnie Best	.05	.25	.75	2.40
Early Acme	.03	.15	.45	1.40
Beauty (our improved strain)	.05	.15	.50	1.65
Perfection	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Wood's Improved Trophy	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Livingston's Globe	.05	.25	.75	2.40
Wood's Improved Ponderosa	.10	.35	1.00	3.50
Matchless	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Stone	.03	.15	.50	1.50
Dwarf Stone	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Dwarf Champion	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Succes	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Royal Red	.05	.15	.50	1.60
BRIMMER — Pkt. 15 cts.; 4 pkts. for 50 cts.; 10 pkts. for \$1.00.				

Radish

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. They do best in a light, rich, mellow well-worked soil. All except the winter kinds should be sown in cold-frames so that they may be protected during severe winter weather, or in hot-beds during the winter, coming in when other green vegetables are scarce. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. sows an acre.

Winter Varieties

Of slower growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. Sow during August and September, and when freezing comes on take up and pack in sandy soil, either buried outside or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Long Black Spanish

One of the latest and hardest. Oblong in shape, of large size. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts. By express 40 cts. per lb.

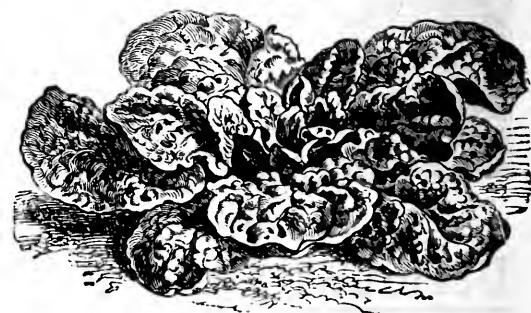
Pepper

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Chinese Giant	.10	.30	.90	\$2.90
Ruby Giant	.10	.30	.90	2.90
Ruby King	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Bell or Bull Nose	.05	.15	.45	1.75
Neapolitan	.05	.20	.60	1.90
Mammoth Golden Queen	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Long Red Cayenne	.05	.20	.60	1.75
Red Cluster	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Tabasco	.10	.35	1.00	3.50

Rhubarb Roots — In November set out 4 feet apart in rich soil in a shaded place, using plenty of stable manure. Keep the ground loose and mulch with straw or leaves so as to retain the moisture. Protect with manure during winter. Mailing weight 1 lb. each; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 5 lbs.; 1 doz. 8 lbs. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Spinach

For fall use sow in August or September. For winter or spring use, sow from the end of September through October. Sow one inch deep, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. 12 to 15 lbs. one acre.



Norfolk Savoy Spinach

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale — The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing for use during the winter and spring. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 16 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Long Standing — An improved strain of excellent quality for both spring and fall sowing. After reaching maturity it remains in condition for use longer than most kinds. Leaves comparatively smooth and very dark rich green. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts., postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. and over at 16 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Round Thick Leaved — Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts. postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 18 cts. per lb.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Will have late cabbage, cauliflower and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, early cauliflower and early cabbage for fall setting during October or November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety closely resembling it as possible.

Add 10 cts. per 100 if plants are to be sent by mail.

LATE CABBAGE — By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE — By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE — 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER — By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CELERY — By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

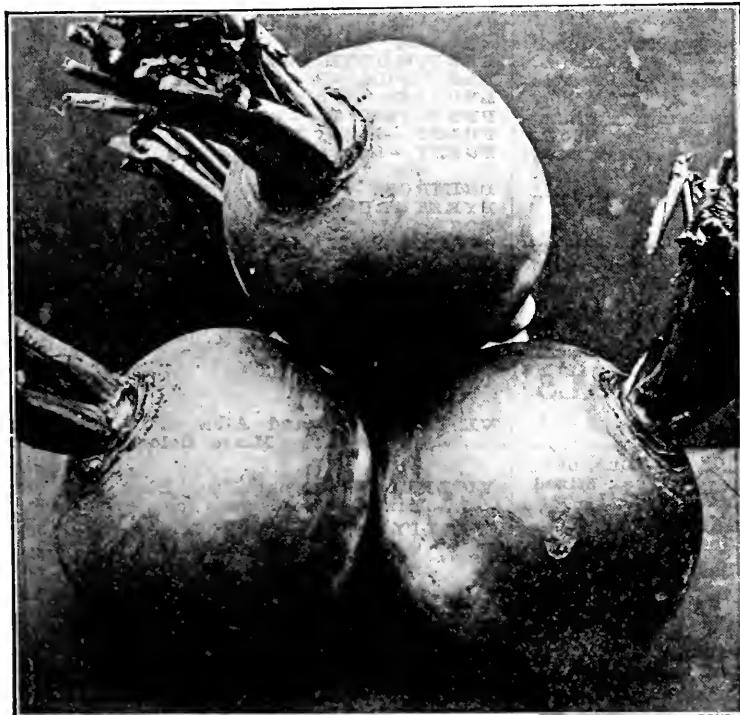
THYME — 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

SAGE — 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips require 3 pounds per acre. A ounce sows 100 feet of drill.

To keep for Winter, store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.



Wood's Improved Red-Top White Globe Turnip

White Fleshed Varieties

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼-lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED or PURPLE-TOP (flat strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—The earliest white globe variety. Similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white. Quality and flavor excellent. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple top. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE.—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

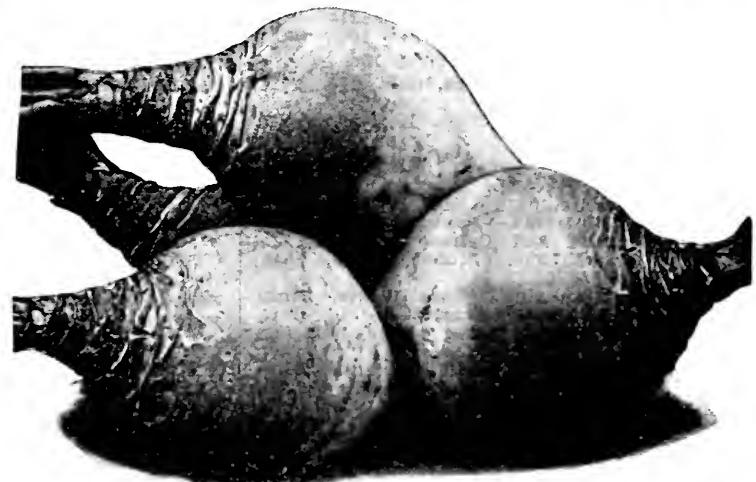
LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of fine flavor. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼-lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga

Rutabaga or Swede

Culture.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder, good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

BREADSTONE or EUDLONG.—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts. postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

For Full Descriptions See Annual Catalog HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

ALYSSUM.—Saxatile, pkt. 5c.; oz., 40c.
ANTIRRHINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 35c.
AQUILEGIA.—Double and Single, each, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Lanceolata, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
CANDYTUFT.—White Perennial, pkt., 10c.
CANTERBURY BILLS.—Single, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c. Double, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. *Calycanthema*, pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
CARNATION.—Mixed, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00. *Finest German Double Mixed*, pkt., 15c. *Marguerite*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. *Chabaud's Perpetual*, pkt., 10c.
CENTAUREA.—*Margarita*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. *Candidissima*, pkt. 10c. *Gymnocarpa*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; oz., 50c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—*Japanese*, pkt., 10c.

DAISY.—*Shasta*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.
DAISY, DOUBLE.—*Pure White*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c. *Mixed Colors*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.
DIANTHUS OR PINK.—*Wood's Superb Mixture*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c. *Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 50c. *Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 40c. *Snow-drift*, pkt., 10c. *Fireball and Fringed Pinks*, each pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. *Double China and Double Japan*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.
DIGITALIS.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Bush, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—Mixed, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c. *Eliza Fonrobert*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
GAILLARDIA.—*Grandiflora*, pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCK.—*Double Mixed*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. *Allegheny*, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. *Double Everblooming*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c. *Single Everblooming*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
KENILWORTH IVY.—Pkt., 5c.
LARKSPUR.—Perennial, pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.
LYCHNIS.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
PENTSTEMON.—Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.
PHLOX.—Hardy, pkt., 10c.
POPPY.—*Iceland*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 65c. *Oriental*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
PRIMROSE.—*Evening*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 25c.
PYRETHRUM.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.
ROSE CAMPION.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
STOKESIA CYANEA.—Pkt., 10c.
SUNFLOWER.—Perennial, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.
SWEET WILLIAM.—*Single Mixed*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.; oz., 25c. *Double Mixed*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 65c.

TENDER PERENNIALS

ABUTILON.—*Mixed Colors*, pkt., 10c.
BEGONIA.—*Vernon*, pkt., 10c.
CALCEOLARIA.—Pkt., 25c.
CINERARIA.—Pkt., 25c.
CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.—Pkt., 10c.
FUCHSIA.—*Mixed Colors*, pkt., 15c.
GLOXINIA.—*Mixed Colors*, pkt., 25c.

GERANIUM.—*Apple Scented*, pkt., 15c.; *Zonale*, pkt., 7c.
HELIOTROPE.—*White*, pkt., 7c.; *Blue*, pkt., 7c. *Lemoines Giant*, pkt., 10c. *Mixed Colors*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
MIMULUS OR MUSK PLANT.—Pkt., 5c.
OXALIS.—*Mixed colors*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c.
PRIMROSE.—*Chinese*, pkt., 20c.

VINCA.—*Rosea* and *Alba* each, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. *Mixed Colors*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
VIOLET.—*White*, pkt., 10c. *Blue*, pkt., 10c. *Mixed Colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.
WALLFLOWER.—*Single Mixed*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c. *Double Mixed*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER.—*Wood's Superb Mixture*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.
Ostrich Plume, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.
Peony Flowered.—*Pure White*, *Pink*, *Light Blue* and *Crimson*, each, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; *Mixed colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Sempervirens Branching.—*Pure White*, *Pink*, *Blue* and *Dark Scarlet*, each, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; *Mixed colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
Victoria.—*Pure White*, *Pink*, *Light Blue* and *Dark Scarlet*, each, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c. *Mixed colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Comet.—*Pure White*, *Light Blue*, *Crimson*, and *Pink*, each, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c. *Mixed colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
Giant Comet, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Unicum Aster.—Pkt., 10c.
German Quilled or China.—pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 45c.
ABRONIA.—For rockeries, pkt., 5c.
ACROCLINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.
AGERATUM.—*Mexicanum*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. *Red Pearl*, pkt., 10c.
ALYSSUM.—*Sweet*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c. *Little Gem*, pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c. *Little Dorrit*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
CACALIA.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
CALENDULA.—*Mixed colors*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
CALLIOPSIS.—*Golden Wave*, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. *Mixed colors*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
CANDYTUFT.—*Empress*, pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c. *White Rocket*, pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c. *Mixed colors*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
CATCHFLY.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
CENTAUREA.—*Cyanus*, pkt. 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.
CENTRANTHUS.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
CLARKIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.

PHLOX.—*Mixed Colors*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 45c.; *Dwarf Mixed*, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; *Star and Fringed*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; *Grandiflora Phlox, Separate Colors*, white, scarlet, yellow, rose pink, dark purple, and striped, each, pkt., 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c. *Grandiflora Mixed Colors*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 65c.
POPPY.—*Wood's Superb Mixture*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c. *Special Single Mixture* and *Special Double Mixture*, *Empress of China*, *Admiral*, each, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. *Featherball and King Edward*, each, pkt., 10c. *Striped Japanese*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; *Shirley*, pkt., 3c.; oz., 30c. *Tulip*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c. *Carnation Flowered* and *Peony Flowered*, each, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
SCABIOSA.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.
VERBENA.—*Mixed*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 60c. *Mammoth Mixed*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c. *Mammoth White*, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00. *Defiance*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c. *Miniature*, pkt., 10c.
VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.
ZINNIA.—*Double Mixed*, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. *Grandiflora Mixed*, pkt., 7c.; oz., 40c. *Crisp and Curly* and *Miniature*, each, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. *Curled and Crested*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c. *Tom Thumb*, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c. *Striped or Zebra*, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.
WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.—pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Sow in the Fall for the earliest and largest blooms

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

All of the following varieties, each, Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 80 cts. Any 10 packets, your selection, for 35 cts.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margin.—Mahogany brown; gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

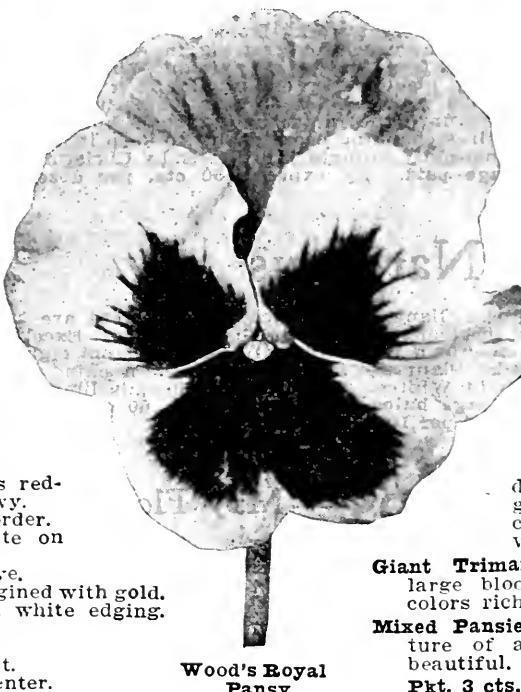
Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Pansy Mixtures

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$2.50.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful.

Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

WOOD'S GIANT SWEET PEAS

Fall sowings give earliest blooms and a longer blooming season.

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

We have discarded from our list all except the very choicest of each color, from pure white to deepest maroon, so as to avoid a long and confusing list. Our prices are low, but were we to charge many times more the stocks could not be better.

AN OUNCE SOWS 25 FEET OF ROW.

Price, all varieties, Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Apple Blossom (Deep Pink)—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink)—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower.

Coccinea (Red)—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct new shade.

Countess of Lathom (Light Pink)—A beautiful soft cream pink.

Dainty (White)—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems.

Dorothy Eckford (Pure White)—Beautiful shell shaped flower of extra large size.

Emily Henderson (Pure White)—An early profuse, and continuous bloomer.

Flora Norton (Lavender Blue)—A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple.

Gladys Unwin (Light Pink)—Large bold bright pink flower with waved standard.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose)—Deep primrose yellow; extra large flower.

Helen Pierce—Bright blue marbled or mottled on ivory white; very attractive.

Janet Scott (Deep Pink)—Clear, deep but bright pink, showing buff at top of standard.

Jeannie Gordon (Rosy Pink)—Bright rose on primrose; wings primrose tinted with light pink.

King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet)—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender)—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Roseberry (Rosy Magenta)—Flower of good size and form and borne very freely.

Lottie Eckford (White, Lilac Shaded)—Both standard and wings are shaded with lilac.

Lovely (Deep Pink)—Shades to shell pink at the edges; flower large; four on a stem.

Miss Willmott (Orange Pink)—Richest orange pink, delicately shaded with rose.

Mont Blanc (Pure White)—Christmas sweet peas. Extremely early; best for forcing.

Lord Nelson (Navy Blue)—A fine deep, dark rich navy blue; very attractive.

Mrs. Collier (Primrose)—Large rich primrose without trace of pink.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson (Blue)—Clear delicate lilac blue; usually three blooms on a stem.

Mrs. Walter Wright (Rosy Purple)—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large flower.

Othello (Maroon)—One of the best dark sorts; of fine form and size.

Prima Donna (Pink)—A beautiful bright pure pink; one of the best.

Queen Alexandra (Scarlet)—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

Queen of Spain (Pink)—A delicate peach blossom-pink with slight apricot tinge.

Shasta (Pure White)—A fine waved flower of large size; blooms early and freely.

Stella Morse (Salmon Pink)—A distinct and attractive combination of yellow and pink.

Wood's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Cupid Sweet Peas.—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high and forming a mass 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as single blossoms. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing insignificant clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Giant White Narcissus

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies, or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$3.25, postage paid. By express, 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

The Most satisfactory flower that can be grown in the house for Winter Blooming.

Rising Sun Narcissus

This is a yellow Narcissus exactly like the Giant White, except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each 6 cts.; doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$3.50, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Giant Darwin Tulips—May Flowering

These gorgeous new late or May flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall sturdy stems attaining a height of from two to three feet, and bearing on long stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture in a large range of colors. They embrace almost every conceivable tint in rose heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and for cutting.

The sorts offered below were selected out of a large collection as being the best and most distinct.

If to be sent by mail add 5 cts. per doz.; 25 cts. per 100 for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	100
Baron de la Tonnaye. —Carmine, pink, shading to blush; large flower, beautifully shaped. Height, 24 inches.....	.05	.40	\$3.00
Clara Butt. —Delicate salmon pink, shaded rose. Height 20 inches.....	.06	.50	3.75
Dream. —Beautiful, delicate lilac. Height, 26 inches.....	.06	.60	4.00
Glow. —Brilliant glowing vermillion, blue center, margined white. Height, 22 inches.....	.06	.50	4.00
Gretchen. —Outside of petals delicate blush; inside soft rose; very pretty; Height, 22 inches.....	.04	.30	2.00
	Each.	Doz.	100
Madam Krelage. —Purplish rose, margined with blush pink, white base; very large flower. Height, 28 inches.....	.06	.60	4.50
Pride of Haarlem. —Deep salmon rose, shaded scarlet; immense flowers. Height, 26 inches..	.06	.50	4.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. —Brilliant, scarlet, white center. Height 24 inches.....	.07	.60	4.50
The Sultan. —Rich glossy maroon, almost black. Height, 25 inches.....	.04	.30	2.00
White Queen. —White, slightly tinged with delicate pink. Height, 24 inches.....	.05	.50	3.50

COLLECTION OF GIANT DARWIN TULIPS.		
1 each of the above	10 sorts.....	\$.50
3 "	" " " 10 " 30 bulbs	1.25
6 "	" " " . 10 " 60 bulbs	2.25
12 "	" " " " 10 " 120 bulbs	4.00
Postage paid.		

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.

Composed mostly of named sorts, and contains a great variety of all colors and shades. 25 cts. doz.; \$1.50 100; \$12.50 1,000.

WOOD'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT

Garden Collection of Hardy Bulbs

For Spring Flowering Outdoors

This collection is made of the same choice bulbs offered in this catalog, and contains the best sorts for this purpose. The bulbs will bloom at different periods, and afford an endless display of beauty and grandeur from the earliest spring to commencement of summer. As prices are much lower than our regular rate we can make no substitution.

PRICE OF FULL COLLECTION, \$5.00; HALF OF THIS COLLECTION, \$3.00.

Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.

24 Bedding Hyacinths. Red, white and blue.	24 Mixed Parrot Tulips.	12 Anemones. Double mixed.
18 Hyacinths. White, Italian and blue and rose Roman.	12 Wood's Special Mixed Darwin Tulips.	12 Chionodoxa Lucilae. (Glory of the Snow.)
50 Wood's Special Mixed Single Tulips.	12 Poeticus Narcissus.	12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.
50 Wood's Special Mixed Double Tulips.	12 Principis Narcissus.	12 Scilla Siberica.
10 Keizerkroon Tulips.	12 Double Incomparabilis Narcissus.	12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.
10 Cottage-Maid Tulips.	60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.	24 Snowdrops. Single.
	100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.	4 Lilium Candidum.
	12 Anemones. Single mixed.	

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of importance to bloom in the Spring. Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom, Strikingly Attractive in their Richness and Variety of color.



Culture in Pots.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses.—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore, we strongly recommend our **Exhibition Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark, cool place, till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and, in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.



La Grandesse Hyacinth

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths

12 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$2.25 per 25; \$8.00 per 100; 6 sold at dozen rates; 50 at hundred rates. Postage, 10 cts. per dozen extra. At single rates, no charge for postage.

SINGLE WHITE.

Alba Superbissima.—A very fine white, tall spike.

Albertine.—Pure white, fine for forcing.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white; very large.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells; early.

La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.

L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white, large bells. Very early and one of the best whites for forcing.

Mt. Blanc.—Fine pure white, large spike.

Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine, large bells; early.

Voltaire.—Pale Waxy blush.

SINGLE BLUE AND PURPLE.

Baron von Thuyll.—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.

Bleu Mourant.—Splendid violet-blue.

Charles Dickens.—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.

Czar Peter.—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss and easily forced.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue; large truss.

King of the Blues.—Dark Blue; large spike.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender; an unusually pretty shade.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Clear, sky-blue; fine spike of very large bells.

SINGLE RED AND PINK.

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.

Gen. Pelissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss; early.

Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.

Gigantea.—Fine, light pink; large spike; small bells.

Lord Macaulay.—Deep carmine-pink with white eyes, extra large and compact spike.

Norma.—Very large bulb and easily forced in pots and glasses. Vigorous grower, producing very large spikes. Color, delicate flesh-colored pink.

Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright, red; popular.

SINGLE YELLOW.

Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.

King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright yellow.

Sonora.—Orange-yellow, tinted rosy-salmon.

Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.

Collection of one of each of the above 30 kinds, \$2.75 postpaid. By express, \$2.50.

Remember: If you want Flowers {in your house this winter, or} in your garden next spring, you must plant Bulbs this Fall

Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinths

This list embraces the Very Finest Double Varieties in cultivation, but we would advise our customers to plant our Exhibition Single Hyacinths, as the flowers are very much larger

12 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$2.25 for 25, \$8.00 per 100. Add 10 cents per dozen by mail.

Single bulbs mailed free.

DOUBLE WHITE.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.
La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.
Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.
Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

DOUBLE RED AND PINK.

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.
Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stems; color, salmon-pink, red center; very attractive.
Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.
Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.

DOUBLE BLUE.

Bloksberg.—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues early.
Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.
Van Speyk.—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.
Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

DOUBLE YELLOW.

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.
Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.
Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.
COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS, \$1.30. BY MAIL, \$1.50.

Wood's Exhibition Hyacinth Collections

Collection of "Special Merit"

The kinds mentioned below are "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our General List of Standard Sorts on account of their free-blooming qualities, and they can be relied upon as the very best free-blooming kinds in cultivation.

	Each	Doz.
La Grandesse. —Pure snow-white; fine, large, well shaped bells; early	\$.15	\$1.50
L'Innocence. —Pure white; very large bells; flowers early	.15	1.50
Garibaldi. —Brilliant carmine; very early	.12	1.25
Gertrude. —Fine dark pink; very large bulb	.15	1.25
Queen of the Blues. —The largest light-blue Hyacinth in cultivation	.15	1.50
Grand Maitre. —Deep porcelain-blue; the truss is large	.15	1.25
Ida. —The best pure yellow; delicate stem, with small bells	.15	1.50
Collection of one of each of the above seven kinds for 85 cts., Postpaid.		

Collection No. 1

For growing in glasses. Contains one first-size bulb, each, of the following twelve popular varieties. Price, \$1.30, postpaid...

Whites.—Alba Superbissima, Mad. Vander Hoop, Grandeur Merveille, Grand Vedette.
Reds and Pinks.—Gertrude, Norma, Robt. Steiger, Lord Macaulay.
Blues.—Charles Dickens, La Peyrouse, Marie.
Yellow.—Ida.

Collection No. 2

For growing in pots. Contains one first-size bulb, each of the following twelve excellent varieties. Price, \$1.30, postpaid.

Whites.—La Grandesse, Albertine, Snowball, Grandeur A Merveille.
Pinks and Reds.—Gigantea, Gertrude, Gen'l Pellisier, Lord Macaulay.
Blues.—Baron Vor. Thuyt, Queen of the Blues, Blue Mourant.
Yellow.—Ida.

Collection No. 3

Double flowering Hyacinths. Contains one first-size bulb, each of the following standard varieties. Price, \$1.35, postpaid.

Whites.—La Tour d'Auvergne, La Virginite, Prince of Waterloo, Royal Bouquet.
Pinks and Reds.—Grootvorst, Bouquet Tendre, Lord Wellington.
Blues.—Bloksberg, Garrick, Van Speyk.
Yellows.—Goethe, Minerva.

The hyacinths I have from bulbs bought of you last fall are superb.—MISS KENT, Louisa Co., Va., April 24, 1911.

For the last three years I have been getting my bulbs for the house from you, and they are the most satisfactory I have ever seen. Nearly all of my hyacinths last year had two blooming stalks, and fine ones, too.—MRS. E. M. PERRY, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., October 22, 1912.

I have been buying bulbs from you for the last five years and they prove very satisfactory. They attract everybody's attention and they want to know where I buy them from.—MRS. NICEY BEASLEY, Chowan Co., N. C., October 22, 1912.

Hyacinth Glasses

Hyacinths can be easily and successfully grown in water, single varieties being generally used. Glasses, assorted colors, 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. Cannot be sent by mail.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth growing in a glass.



Select List of Named Hyacinths, Second Size Bulbs

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Exhibition Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties offered below bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. Prices, all varieties: By mail, each 8 cts.; doz. 85 cts., postpaid. By express, doz., 75 cts.; 25 for \$1.35; 100, \$5.00.

SINGLE WHITE.

Alba Superbissima.—Pure white.
Albertine.—Pure white.
Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.
Grand Vedette.—Pure white.
La Grandesse.—Pure White; large bell.
L'Innocence.—Pure white.
Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white; early.
Snowball.—Pure white.

SINGLE RED AND PINK.

Garibaldi.—Carmine pink.
Gigantea.—Light pink.
Gertrude.—Dark pink.
Robert Steiger.—Bright red.
General Pelissier.—Deep crimson.
Norma.—Flesh-colored pink.
Lord Macaulay.—Carmine-pink.

SINGLE BLUE.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark purple.
Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue.
Charles Dickens.—Light porcelain.
Czar Peter.—Porcelain blue.
La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender.
Marie.—Rich purple; large truss.
Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.
Ida.—Pure yellow.

SINGLE YELLOW.

Ida.—Pure yellow.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths, in Separate Colors

Wood's Superior Hyacinths in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut flowers, or out-door garden blooming in beds or borders.

Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 price on application.

SINGLE.

	By mail, postpaid		By Express		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red,	\$0.06	\$0.60	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.50
Pink and Rosy,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Pure White,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
White Shaded,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Light Blue,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Dark Blue,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Yellow,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Mixed—All colors,		.60		.50	3.25

DOUBLE.

	By mail, postpaid		By Express		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red,	\$0.06	\$0.60	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.75
Pink and Rosy,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
Pure White,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
White Shaded,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
Light Blue,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
Dark Blue,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
Yellow,	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.75
Mixed—All colors,		.60		.50	3.50

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. They may be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in the open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows, viz.:

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white. **Baron von Thuyll.**—Dark blue.
La Grandesse.—Pure white. **Queen of the Blues.**—Light blue.
Gertrude.—Pink. **Gen. Pelissier.**—Red.

Prices: By mail, 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. By express, dozen, 40 cts.; 25 for 70 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Roman Hyacinths

The flowers while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and, if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue, Yellow and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for out-door planting.

	By Mail, Postpaid		By Express		
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.	100.
White Mammoth—13 to 15 centimeter	\$0.08	\$0.80	\$0.07	\$0.70	\$5.50
White, Large—12 to 13 centimeter	.07	.70	.06	.60	4.50
Rose, Pink	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.50
Blue, Light	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25
White Italian, or Persian—Largest size					
bulbs for out-door planting	.06	.60	.05	.50	3.25

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS

are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom and deliciously fragrant.



White Roman Hyacinths

TULIPS

THE MOST GORGEOUS AND SHOWY
OF EARLY SPRING FLOWERS

Tulips for Cut Flowers

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut-flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

Our collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

CULTURE OUT-OF-DOORS

In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as out-door culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves too deep to bloom well.



Kiezerskroon Tulip

Double Varieties

Doz. 100.

Couronne d'Or (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation; each 7 cts.	\$0.40	\$3.00
Duke of York (B 10).—White, blood-red center; 4 inches in diameter; each, 5 cts.	.25	1.50
Gloria Solis (A 9).—Rich bronze-crimson, with yellow edge; large; 3 for 10 cts.	.30	1.75
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double; each, 5 cts.	.40	3.00
La Candeur (B 8).—Pure White; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum.	.25	1.75
Murillo (B 8).—Magnificent blush white, shaded rose, the surest and best bloomer; 3 for 10 cts.	.30	1.75
Rex Rubrorum (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.	.30	2.00
Rose Blanche (B 8).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.	.25	1.50
Rubra Maxima (B 8).—Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green; 3 for 10 cts.	.30	2.00
Salvator Rose (B 8).—Deep rosy-pink shaded with blush white. Fine for bedding or forcing; 3 for 10 cts.	.35	2.25
Tournesol (B 9).—Red, yellow edge; sweet-scented; easily forced; showy tulip for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.	.35	2.25
Yellow Rose (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced; 3 for 10 cts.	.25	1.50

Collection of Double Early Tulips

1 each of the above 12 named varieties, 12 bulbs.....	\$0.50
3 each of the above 12 named varieties 36 bulbs.....	1.00
6 each of the above 12 named varieties, 72 bulbs.....	1.75
12 each of the above 12 named varieties, 144 bulbs.....	3.00

SELECT NAMED TULIPS Single Varieties

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100, for postage. Six sold at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates. Price per 1,000 on application.

Artus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cents,	\$0.25	\$1.25
Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet-scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.40	2.25
Canary Bird (A 8).—Clear, rich, golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.25
Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.25
Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze-scarlet distinct and fine. Each, 5 cts. .....	.40	2.25
Cottage Maid (B 9).—White bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.25
Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright, crimson; large flowers; good bedder; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.50
Duchess of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.50
Duc Van Thol .—The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.		
Scarlet (A 7).—2 for 5 cts, .....	.25	1.75
Red and Yellow (A 7).—2 for 5 cts, .....	.25	1.50
White (A 7).—3 for 10 cts, .....	.30	2.00
Rose (A 7).—3 for 10 cts, .....	.30	2.00
Yellow (A 7).—3 for 10 cts, .....	.35	2.00
Joost Van Vondel (B 10).—Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each, 5 cts. .....	.35	2.00
Keizerkroon (B 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective, 3 for 10 cts, .....	.30	1.75
L'Immaculee (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer, 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.25
La Reine (A 8).—Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.50
Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet, large flower; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.35	2.50
Pottebakker, White (A 9).—Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.35	2.25
Proserpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced by Christmas; each 8 cents.	.50	3.50
Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white, 3 for 10 cents.....	.25	1.25
Vermilion Brillant (B 9).—Splendid dazzling vermillion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each, 5 cts. .....	.50	3.50
Van der Neer (B 8).—Finest of Violet; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.40	3.00
Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts, .....	.25	1.50

Collection of Single Early Tulips

1 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 24 bulbs.....	\$1.00
3 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 72 bulbs.....	2.00
6 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 144 bulbs.....	3.25
12 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 288 bulbs.....	5.50

CHARGES PAID.

Single Unnamed Tulips for Bedding

These make a fine effect where a solid color is desired and their cost is not so much as the named varieties. The following four kinds bloom together.	Doz. 100.	1,000.
Wood's Special Mixed Pink ,	\$0.25	\$1.25
Wood's Special Mixed Red, .....	.25	1.25
Wood's Special Mixed Yellow, .....	.25	1.25
Wood's Special Mixed White, .....	.25	1.20

Choice Mixed Tulips

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100 for postage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture; 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors blooming together; 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed, the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for out-door planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.

Fine Mixed Colors—20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

LILIES

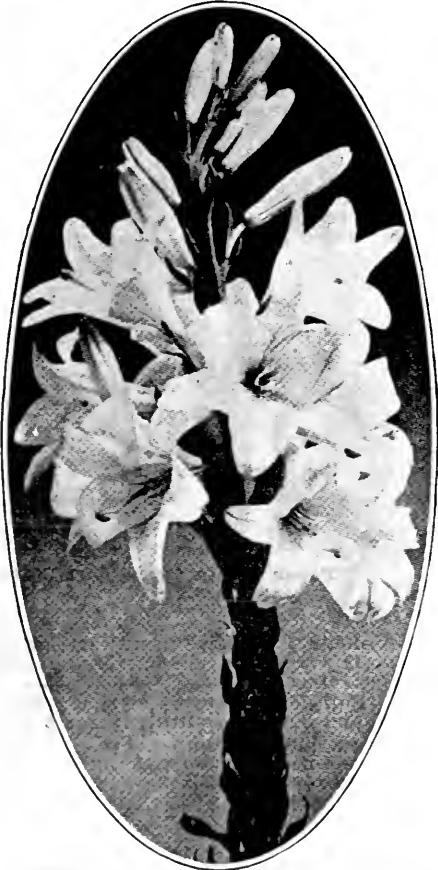
The BERMUDA EASTER LILY (*Lilium Harrisii*)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

Mammoth Bulbs.—For exhibition plants; 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. By mail, \$4.00 per dozen.

Large Bulbs.—(Eight to twelve flowers).—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100. By mail, \$2.75 per dozen.

Ordinary Bulbs.—(Five to eight flowers).—10 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, \$1.00 per dozen.



LILIUM CANDIDUM

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily

An old favorite garden lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. **Mam. Bulbs**, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. **Large Bulbs**, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, add 35 cents per dozen for postage.

Grape Hyacinths

Beautiful little flowers for planting in masses either in shade or sun. Once planted where they can remain undisturbed, they multiply very rapidly. Also adapted for winter flowering in the house. Cultivate the same as Hyacinths. **Blue**, 15 cts. doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. **White**, 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.

How to Plant and Grow Bulbs

Culture Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

CALLA LILIES

Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture; their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large **California dry roots**, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots.—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots.—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots.—10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and planted in clumps or set in beds 12 to 15 inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—Lilies can be planted in the garden, either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially shaded situation and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from 5 to 7 inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of lilies in the garden.

Ready November First.

Auratum.—The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes 12 inches across, of purest white, thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. **Extra large bulbs**, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per dozen.

Speciosum album.—One of the most popular lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty, on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height, 2 to 4 feet; 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. By mail, \$3.00 per dozen.

Speciosum rubrum.—Same habit as the Speciosum album. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all lilies; 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.25 per dozen.

Collection of one each of the above—3 beautiful Japan Lilies, 60 cents, by mail, postpaid.



Lilium Auratum.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

Narcissus, Daffodils and Jonquils

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

Culture in Pots.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts, and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

Giant White.—Splendid for house blooming either in pots or bowls of water. For description and price see page 37.

Rising Sun.—A new Yellow Narcissus, similar to the Giant White in its desirability for house blooming, both in pots and in gravel-filled water bowls. See page 37.

Doz. 100

Paper White Grandiflora.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can easily be brought into flower by Christmas..... \$0.30 \$1.75

Grand Soleil d'Or.—Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer..... .40 2.50

Gloriosa superba.—Pure white, with rich orange cup..... .40 2.60

Double Roman.—Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely..... .30 2.00

Mixed Polyanthus.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out-of-doors..... .25 1.50

Jonquils

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Sweet-Scented.—Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Campenelle.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Paper White Grandiflora Narcissus

Double Flowering Narcissus

If by mail, add 8 cts. per dozen for postage.

	Doz. 100
Alba plenta odorata. —A double, pure white variety, with exquisitely scented flowers. Excellent for outside planting. Cannot be forced; 2 for 5 cts.....	\$.20 \$1.00
Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting, 2 for 5 cts. ....	.20 1.25
VON Sion. —Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort; 3 for 10 cts.....	.30 2.00
Double Mixed. —All shades and colors.....	.20 1.00

Jonquils, or Single Trumpet Varieties

If to be sent by mail add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

	Doz. 100
Empress. —A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet, bold and erect, and the best of the two colored trumpets; each 6 cts.....	\$.40 \$2.50
Golden Emperor. —One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3 1/2 inches across; each 6 cts.....	.40 2.50
Golden Spur. —Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering; each 6 cts.....	.50 3.00
Cynosure. —Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, 3 1/2 inches across; splendid for forcing or outside; 2 for 5 cts.....	.20 1.25
Leedsii. —A very pretty pure white variety with star-like flowers. It is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside and delicately scented; 2 for 5 cts. ....	.20 1.25
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut-flower. Owing to its great beauty this variety has never failed to please; 3 for 5 cts.....	.15 .75
Principes. —Deep golden yellow trumpet with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; very early; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25 1.25
Trumpet Major. —The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25 1.50
Single Mixed. —In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers .....	.20 1.00



Golden Emperor Jonquil

Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus

Splendid for house growing
in bowls of water

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals, and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large delicately scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, pebbles or small shells being placed under and around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower.

Price (true Chinese grown): By mail, each 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; dozen, \$1.25 postpaid. By express, each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; dozen, \$1.00

Double Sacred Lily (Roman Narcissus)

To be grown in water and rocks the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily. The flowers are white with double yellow center and are free bloomers, early and very fragrant. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; postpaid.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about 2 inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds, between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.



Crocus

Named Large Flowering Crocus

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than in mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted 2 inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

If by mail, add 20 cts. per 100; 5 cts. per dozen.

	Doz.	100.
Albion.—Fine dark purple.	\$.15	\$.90
Mont Blanc.—Pure White.	.15	.90
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped.	.15	.90
Cloth of Gold.—Rich yellow.	.15	.90
Mammoth Yellow.	.20	1.00
Wood's Special Mixed, 1,000.	.15	.80

Mixed Crocus

If by mail, add 15 cts. per 100; dozen sent free.

	Doz.	100.
Yellow.—Large	\$.10	\$.60
White	.10	.60
Blue and Purple.	.10	.60
Striped	.10	.60
Mixed.—All colors	.10	.50

Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis

One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems which bear an immense number of flowers of bright buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterrupted for weeks. Extra large bulbs, two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cents.; 100, \$1.75.

VARIOUS OXALIS

Ready in October.

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging-baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright little blossoms are charming.

Culture.—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about 3 inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

Prices of the following sorts: Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Bowei.—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

Rose.—Fine, large pink.

Versicolor.—Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower and continues flowering about two months.

Multiflora Alba.—Pure white.

Mixed.—Three for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Freesia Refracta Alba

One of the most charming bulbs known for winter-flowering and cut-flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold frame a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being large California-grown roots. Culture A.

Monster Bulbs.—Three for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Large Bulbs.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Freesia

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and out doors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary.

Culture A, for Small Bulbs in Pots.—Plant six to eight bulbs in a 6 inch pot, placing them 1 to 2 inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

Culture B, for Large Bulbs in Pots.—Plant one bulb in a 5 or 6-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil; treat same as "Culture A."

Culture C, for Small Bulbs Outdoors.—Set the bulbs 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, covering lightly with soil.

Allium Grandiflorum

Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. 3 for 10 cents.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Amaryllis

We think Amaryllis should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per direction B, using 8-inch pots.

Johnsoni (Barbadoes Spice Lily).—This is the largest and best variety; rich crimson with white band in center of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. Each, 30 cts.; doz. \$3.00.

Belladonna.—An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow to 2 to 3 feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery white flowers, flushed and tipped with rose. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.75.

Anemones

Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C. (See above.)

Single Mixed.—Doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Mixed.—Doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Bleeding Heart (Dierlytra Spectabilis)

One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blossoms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for paeonies. Each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.75. Ready middle of November.

Chionodoxa, (Glory of the Snow)

Beautiful early spring flowering bulbs, producing flower-stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps or edgings, and blooming at the same time as snowdrops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy outdoors, and fine for winter forcing. Culture A or C.

Luciliae.—Charming bright blue, with large white center; two for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Gigantea.—Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with white center; two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Iris (Fleur de Lis) —Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English (Iris Anglica).—Large, handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. **Mixed colors**, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50. Add 5 cts. per dozen, if by mail.

Spanish (Iris Hispanica).—A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris, from its delicately formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties**, 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100 \$1.00.

Ixiias —Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The center is always different from other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A. **Mixed colors**, 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Ranunculus

A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture A or C.

Double Turban Mixed.—Peony-formed flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double French Mixed.—Vigorous growers, with immense flowers; 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Sparaxis

A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or cold-frames and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties**, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.



Double Chinese Paeonies

Double Chinese Paeonies

Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, are not troubled with insect pests or disease of any kind, and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year.

The roots may be planted at any time during the fall or early spring, but for best results they should be set out in fall.

Strong Roots.—Colors, red, pink or white; each, 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50; postage, 5 cts. each, extra. Ready middle of November.

Lily-of-the-Valley

Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture A or C.

Extra-Selected Pips.—Dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75; by mail, 100, \$2.00.

Ready about December 15.

Scilla Siberica

One of the most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture A or C. **Three** for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.15.

Snow Drops

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show prettily nesting in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of hyacinths and tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

Single.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double.—Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Elwesi (Giant Snowdrop).—Two for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Grown at Our Kenbrook Farm

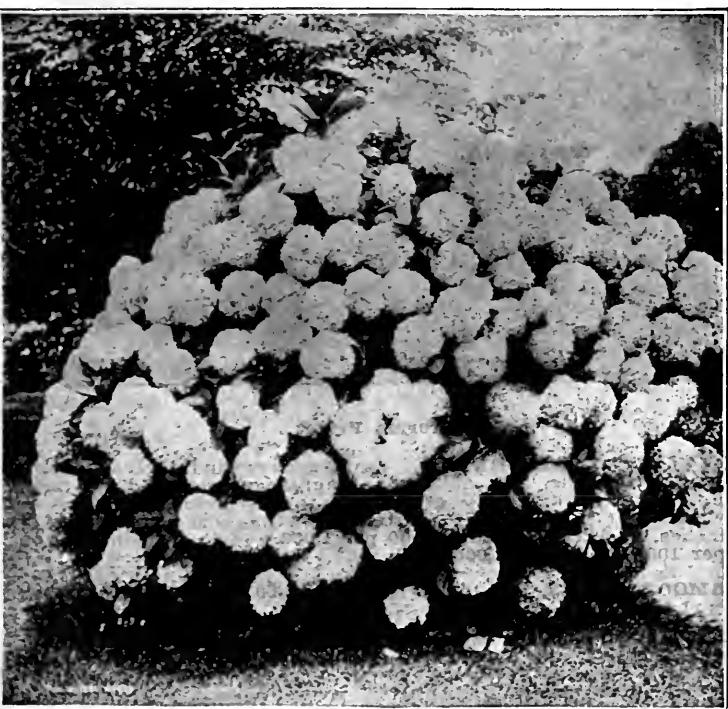
The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

October and November is the best time for setting out these Hardy and Ornamental Shrubs, they can also be set out early in the spring. In planting out they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of ground bone should be given, for the best growth and results.

BARBERRY COMMON or EUROPEAN (*Berberis vulgaris*) —A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May and June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Berberis* var *Purpurea*)—An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful, very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself. 2½ to 3 feet and 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Hydrangea

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DOGWOOD FLORIDA (*Cornus Florida*)—Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure snow white flowers in abundance, followed by bright scarlet fruit. 4 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

RED BRANCH (*Cornus sauvineae*)—Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

RED SIBERIAN (*Cornus Siberica*)—A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. About 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Double White-flowered Almond (*Prunus fl. pl.* *Moser*) Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. Red-brown foliage. 3 to 4 feet. 60 cts. each.

Bladder Senna (*Colutea aborescens*)

A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-blossom shaped flowers in June followed by reddish pods or bladders. 5 to 6 feet. 35 cts. each.

BUDDLEIA SWEET-SCENTED (*Buddleia varabilis*)—Strong growing shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall. Flowers lilac, with orange-yellow throat. Blooms in August, continuing until frost. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europaeus*)

Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagstroemia*) A handsome free flowering shrub, which blooms throughout the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In Northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.

INDICA.—Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.

DEUTZIA DOUBLE WHITE (*D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba*)—Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety. 5 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

DOUBLE PINK—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DWARF WHITE (*Gracilis*)—Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cydonia var. Umbellifera Flowers brilliant, rosy-red, succeeded by large showy fruit; forms a fine shrub 2½ feet, 35 cts. each.

European Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*) Flowers in panicles in April and May, followed by red berries, the fruit ripening early in June. 4 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Flowering Quince (*Cotoneaster nepalensis*)

Erect shrub; leaves oblong appressed hairy in both sides; flowers white or slightly pinkish; fruit deep red, oblong in June and July. One of the best fruiting species. Hardy as far north as New York. 4 feet. 60 cts. each.

Purple-leaved Filbert (*Corylus purpurea*)

A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 2½ feet. 50 cts. each.

False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*) A hairy shrub. Flowers dark red-purple in June and July. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each.

All Orders for Nursery Stock are Shipped Direct from Our KENBROOK FARM

Kindly bear this in mind in ordering, as they cannot be forwarded with orders for seeds, these being filled direct from our stores or warehouse.

FORSYTHIA GOLDEN BELL, FORTUNE'S (*Forsythia fortunei*).—Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each. \$2.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN BELL DROOPING (*Forsythia suspensa*)—Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DARK GREEN (*Forsythia viridissima*)—More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Globe Flower or Japanese Rose (*Corchorus Japonicus*) An old favorite; of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April. Effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet. 3 feet clumps. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (*Hypericum moserianum*) Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best, strong, bushy plants. 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE WHITE BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowii*) Shrub to 6 feet with wide spreading branches and dark green leaves, pure white flowers in May and June, fruit blood-red. Very decorative with its bright red fruit from August until late fall. 25 cts. each.

RED BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowii rubra grandiflora*)—Same form of bush as *Chamaecerasus morowii*, with large leaves and large flowers. The lobes lighter. 25 cts. each.

PINK BUSH (*Chamaecerasus morowii rose grandiflora*)—Same as the *rubra grandiflora* except that the flowers are large and pink with the lobes bordered with lighter pink. 25 cts. each.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*) Tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Cydonia Japonica*) Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 2½ feet, 25 cts. each.

Laburnum or Golden Chain (*Cytisus laburnum*) A native of Europe, with shining and smooth foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each.

LILAC or SYRINGA RUBRA DE MARLEY—Purplish red; free flowering. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WHITE LILAC (*Syringa alba*)—Cream colored flowers. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

PURPLE LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*)—The standard common purple lilac; very fragrant and one of the best. 2½ feet. 35 cts. each.

LILAC RAVEN (*Syringa rothomagensis*)—Produces abundance of red flowers in extra large panicles. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. 35 cts. each.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS SPAETH—Very large flowers, of a deep purplish-red in immense, compact trusses. 35 cts. each.

Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) A rare and elegant tree of medium size, with beautiful fern-like foliage which in shape somewhat resembles the Maiden Hair Fern. 2 feet. 25 cts. each.

Mock Orange Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*) The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

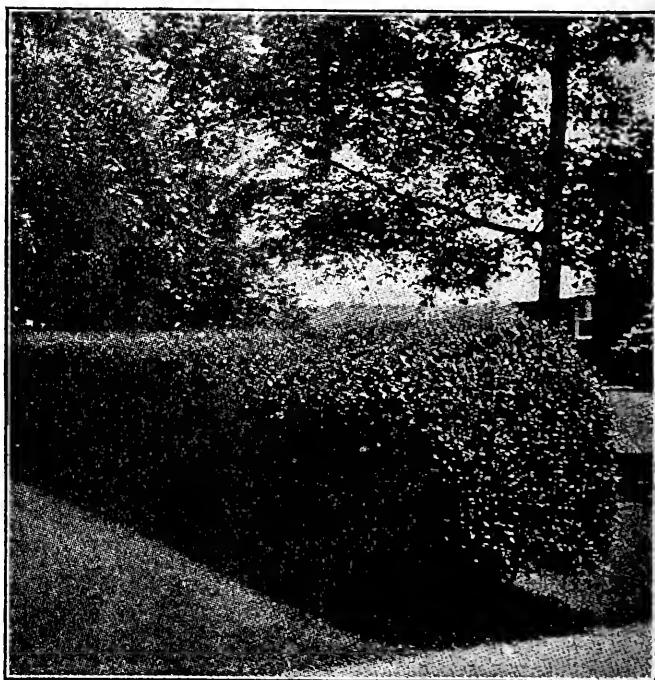
Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

New Jersey Tea (*Americanus Ceanothus*) A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers, profuse bloom in June and July. 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Plum, (*Prunus Pissardi*) Vigorous upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 5 to 6 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (*Elaegnus edulis*)

Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grows in almost any situation. 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.



California Privet

PRIVET CALIFORNIA—A rapid grower and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, at \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

AMOOR RIVER—12 to 18 inches. \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.

IBOTA (Japanese)—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and mid-rib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts.; 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

RUGOSA ROSA—Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose hips which follow late. The thick glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red-fruited or Indian Currant (*Symporicarpos vulgaris*) Sometimes called "Coral Berry." A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, fruit and flowers, small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

ALTHEA ROSE OF SHARON—The Altheas are among the most valuable of our tall hardy shrubs on account of their late season of blooming, which is from August to October, a period when few shrubs are in flower. We offer the following, viz.:

ALBA LUTEOLA PL.—Double white with yellowish center.

ARDENS.—Double violet-pink.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT.—Double dark red.

COELESTIS.—Simple blue.

JEANNE DE'ARC.—Double white.

PURPUREA FOL. VAR.—Deep red. Variegated leaves.

All of the above, 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

SPIRAEA THUNBERGII—Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange; and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for dwarf or low-growing hedge. 3 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

VAN HOUTTEI—Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered to their full extent with single flowers, which produce a charming effect. 3½ to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTHONY WATERER—The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 dozen.

REEVES SINGLE (Reevesiana)—Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

REEVES DOUBLE (Reevesiana flore pleno)—With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BLUE or CHINESE BEARDWORT (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*)—A fine blooming shrub, with lavender-blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong field-grown plants. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Hardy Flowering Vines

Bitter-Sweet (*Celestrus scandens*)—A native climbing plant of great growth with attractive light-green foliage and yellow flowers during June, which are followed in the autumn with bright orange fruit. 30 cts. each

Boston Ivy, Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis veitchii*)—Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuring charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis (*Quinquefolia*)—American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. Rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$15.00.

English or Irish Ivy (*Hedera Hibernica*)—This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans—Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*)—A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*)—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*)—A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tamarisk AFRICAN (*Tamarix Africana*)—Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small delicate flowers, borne profusely on bending branches. 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FRENCH (*Tamarix Gallica*)—Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plum-like flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Weigela ROSEA—Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

AMABILIS—Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANDIDA—Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EVA RATHKE—Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Yellow-flowered or Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*)—Bright green foliage, beautifully tinted in Autumn; fragrant yellow flowers in May followed by dark brown fruit. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Belgica*)—Blooms all summer, red and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 35 cts. each.

Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Sinensis*)—Red, yellow, and white variegated flowers; very fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Naked-Flowered Jessamine (*Jessamine nudiflorum*)—A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in the year. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Japanese Virgin's Bower (*Clematis paniculata*)—A choice hardy climber and most satisfactory. Of strong rapid growth, with small, dense cheerful foliage, and pure white, very fragrant flowers which appear in great profusion in August. 25 cts. each.

WISTARIA JAPANESE (*Wistaria multiflora*)—A Japanese variety bearing loose panicles, frequently 3 feet long, of deep purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

CHINESE, BLUE (*Wistaria Sinesis*)—A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender-blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wistaria Sinensis fl. alba—Of similar habit to *Sinesis* with pure white flowers. 40 cts. each.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Make the largest yields of Hay and Pasturage, and are combined in proper portions to give the best results on the different soils for which they are recommended. We use only our Trade Mark Brand Seeds in these mixtures, which are all tested, both as to germination and quality. Our customers report the most satisfactory results, as to securing excellent stands and largest yields of both hay and pasturage. See pages 10 and 11 of this Catalog.

HARDY ROSES

STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

We can ship these Roses at any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots, after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development during the winter.



Safrano.—Bright saffron-yellow, the best of its color; good buds and fine shaped flowers; vigorous and fragrant.

Rhea Reid.—Large as American Beauty (one of its parents) double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continues as the Bride, and red as Richmond in winter.

Double Pink Killarney.—Possesses all of the good points of Killarney, and is a stronger grower, producing larger flowers with one-third more petals.

Double White Killarney.—Sport from the Waban strain of White Killarney, with double the petalage, larger size; larger and deeper foliage and more vigorous growth than the parent.

Mademoiselle Franziska Krueger.—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for out of doors; large blooms of deep, coppery-yellow, tinged with pink; always beautiful.

Papa Gontier.—Dark crimson, passing to a glowing crimson; large buds and deep open, semi-full flowers; a constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

The Bride.—White, taking on a delicate pink tinge; produces abundantly for cut flowers.

Wellesley.—Bright, clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; vigorous, healthy and free.

William R. Smith.—Creamy-white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and colors; glossy foliage; long, stiff stems; vigorous in growth; a superb summer bedder.

Bourbon Roses

Burbank.—Bright, rose-pink; a shade darker than Hermosa.

Mrs. De Graw.—Soft, deep pink; fine formed; ever blooming and hardy.

Hermosa.—Popular; cup-shaped, finely formed and full flowers of soft, deep pink; ever blooming, beautiful and hardy.

Rambler and Climbing Roses

Baby Rambler.—Dwarf and bushy, but of climbing type, and otherwise resembles Crimson Rambler. Blooms all summer.

Price of all varieties (customer's selection) 25 cents each: \$2.50 per dozen

HARDY PHLOXES

Miss Lingard A grand white phlox; lilac eye; large individual florets. Blooms earlier and stays in bloom longer than other sorts. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Coquelicot A fine pure scarlet phlox with a crimson eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Jeanne d'Arc Pure white, late flowering. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Hardy Phloxes Assorted colors. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alf Colomb.—Cherry-crimson; large globular flowers; erect grower; free bloomer.

Clio.—Flesh color shaded to rose-pink; large globular flowers; handsome foliage.

Gen'l Jacqueminot.—Bright, shining crimson; rich, velvety and fragrant.

Giant of Battles.—Rich red; very large, good form and substance.

Magna Charta.—Bright, rosy-pink; extra large fine flowers.

Madam Plantier.—Pure white, large and double; a June rose; a free bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety-crimson color; passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz.—Hardy; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

Everblooming Tea Roses

Baldwin (Helen Gould).—Warm, rosy-crimson; long beautiful buds.

Bon Silene.—Bright, crimson-rose color; large, good shape buds.

Bougere.—Peach-pink, delicately shaded deep; double flowers.

Killarney—(The Irish Beauty).—Brilliant, sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-full flowers of great beauty.

Marie Van Houtte.—Rich creamy-white, full, sweetly scented.

Maman Cochet.—Rich rosy-pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and very fragrant; long stems.

White Maman Cochet.—Pure white and waxy; taking on a pink flush; large and beautiful in bud and bloom.

Marie Lambert (Snowflake).—Pure white, fine grower and bloomer; excellent for nursery.

Madam Lombard.—Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; very fragrant and free.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant.—Bright, clear rose-pink; a good bedding rose; very free grower and bloomer.

My Maryland.—Salmon-pink of a soft and pleasing shade; long stems and long pointed buds; very full and fragrant.

Climbing Meteor.—Deep rich-crimson; grows ten to fifteen feet in one season; blooms freely and persistently; hardy.

Crimson Rambler.—Vivid, crimson mass of blooms that are beautiful till late in the season; a rapid producer, growing from ten to twenty feet in one season. Perfectly hardy.

Dorothy Perkins.—Shell-pink that holds for a long time fading finally to a deep rose; very sweet; hardy.

Lady Gay.—Cherry-pink fading to soft white; flowers in large, loose trusses; a perfectly hardy climber.

Marechal Niel.—Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over. The finest of all yellow climbers. Not hardy in this section.

Mary Washington.—Pure white flowers of medium size, blooming profusely in large clusters throughout the summer, a strong grower; slight musk fragrance.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Deep rich crimson, brighter than Crimson Rambler; large, full and lasting flowers in panicles; very vigorous and productive; entirely free from mildew.

Reine Marie Henriette.—Rich, brilliant crimson; fine in bud with large, full, finely formed flowers; a sturdy climber and ever-blooming. Specially thrifty in the South.

Solfatare.—Clear, sulphur-yellow; full and double, blooming in clusters; a vigorous climber.

Tausendschoen.—Varying shades of delicately flushed white to deep pink, in bright clusters that almost cover the foliage; a hardy climber with a few thorns.

Veilchenblau.—Opens reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; immense panicles of blooms; very nearly a blue rose. A recent introduction.

White Rambler.—Pure white flowers in great clusters. Grows vigorously.

Yellow Rambler.—Double, golden-yellow flowers in large clusters. A hardy climber.

Professor Schliemann. Rose, with carmine eye. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily (Tulipa Uvaria Grandiflora). The old-fashioned late flowering sort; spikes 3 to 5 inches high, flowers rich ochre-red. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath) Paniculata. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

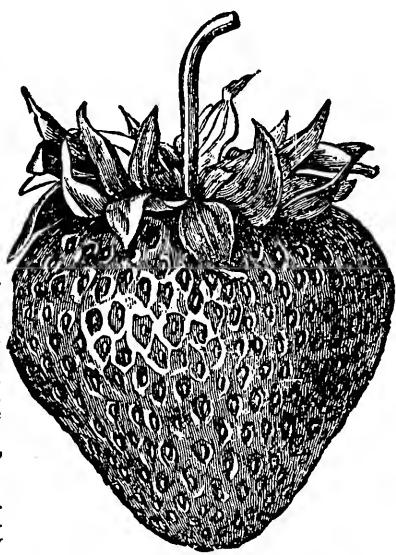
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry Plants for fall planting are best set out early in October, after we have had good rains. Set out at this time, they get well rooted and make good growth during the fall and winter, and will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring and a full crop the season afterwards. Book your orders for shipment early in October. Special leaflet giving information about Strawberry culture mailed on request.

Varieties marked "S" are staminate and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "P" are pistillate, and will not produce fruit unless some "S" sort is planted with them. We suggest two rows of "P" variety to one of "S."

Shipments of Strawberry Plants are made direct from our Kenbrook Farm.

Red Bird (P)—A new strawberry of Southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. **Price**, by express, per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.



Virginia (P)—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. **Per dozen**, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; \$3.50 per 1,000.

My strawberry plants I purchased of you nearly two years ago are the finest I ever saw, and the Virginias you sent me in the order are wonderful. I never saw better berries than I am picking.—W. C. ROOSEVELT, York Co., Va., May 19, 1912.

Missionary (S)—A new variety which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. **Price**, 60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

Excelsior (S)—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. The fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Improved Lady Thompson (S)—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50. Special prices on large lots.

Tip Top (P)—Similar to the Bubach, but superior to that variety in plant growth and fruit, and very much more productive. Imperfect bloomer, and must be planted near staminate variety. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Tennessee Prolific (S)—A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. **Per dozen**, 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50.

Florella (S)—It is excellent to pollenate Tip Top or any imperfect bloomed variety. It is very large, very productive, and will class as strictly fancy on any market, and is an excellent table berry. It ripens early. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Heflin's Early (S)—A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. **100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00; 25 cts. per doz.**

Brandywine (S)—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and a fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Aroma (S)—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Sharpless (S)—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. **Dozen** 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Klondyke (S)—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bethel (S)—Large, sweet, dark-colored berry, in shape similar to the Gandy. This berry comes about midseason, is an unusually good table berry. **60 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

Haverland (P)—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous, makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. **Dozen**, 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 65 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Bubach (P)—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness, it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy (S)—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. **Dozen**, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Mellie (P)—This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home, market or private use. **Per dozen** 25 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Charles Newman (S)—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. **Per dozen**, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

The strawberry plants I ordered of you came all right, and I believe every one is alive and well. Everything I get of you is always perfectly satisfactory.—A. T. MUNSELL, Bergen Co., N. J., October 14, 1912.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds, (customer's selection), for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate.

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 25 cts. per 100, which add to catalog prices in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Write for special prices on lots of 2,000 or over.

Insecticides, Sprayers and Tools

Poisons Cannot Be Sent By Mail

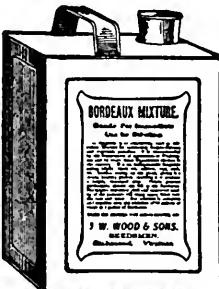
INSECTS destroy one-fifth of the vegetable and fruit crop. Spray thoroughly and save your part of the \$60,000,000 annual loss. : : :

There is no question about the necessity of spraying, and there is certainly no question about the profit. Sprayed crops produce 15 to 25 per cent. more, make fruits and vegetables that sell at higher prices, and quite often spraying saves the crop from almost total loss. Bugs, beetles, worms and insects must be fought; fungus diseases must be combated. All this can only be done by using the best spraying mixtures and with good tools for spraying. A "spray bulletin" can be had from your State experiment station, or Commissioner of Agriculture, for the asking. Get one, follow directions, and note not only the better fruits and vegetables, but largely increased yield.

Lime - Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—No better remedy has been found to combat this pest that is killing thousands of valuable fruit-trees. You can make it at home, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable job, and the home-made mixture must be applied hot. Our mixture is highly concentrated and is ready by simply adding water; no boiling. For summer spraying, dilute 1 1/4 gallons Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, except for stone fruits, on which use 1/2-gallon Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For Winter Spraying, use 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur to 11 gallons of water, 1 to 8 in bad cases. Use this strength after the leaves have fallen in the fall and before the buds open in the spring. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of dilute solution. Qt. 25 cts.; 2 qts. 40 cts.; gallon 70 cts.; 5 gallons \$2.00; 10 gallons \$3.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$10.00.

Bordeaux Mixture

This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops—grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready for use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart 30 cts.; 2 quarts 50 cts.; gallon, 75 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.50; 10 gallons, \$6.50; 50 gallons, \$22.00.



Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. 1/4-lb. 10 cts.; 1/2-lb. 15 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15. Special price on large lots.

Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Per lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 12 1/2 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Kerosene Emulsion —For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Qt. 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon, 80 cts.; 5 gallons, \$3.50.



Fish Oil Soap Generally called Whale Oil Soap Effectually destroys the mealybug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San José scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. Lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.

Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

tables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10-lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.

Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. Pound, 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12 1/2-lb. package, \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50. Use 12 1/2 to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Tobacco Dust —One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1,000 lbs., \$16.00.

Sulphur —For making Lime-Sulphur Spray. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Copper Sulphate —**Blue Stone** or **Blue Vitrol**.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs. copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Price, by express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per qt. 60 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00.



Thy-Cresol —A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant and deodorizer. Recommended for mange, eczema and thrush (in horses). Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. By express, small bottles, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.00; gallon, \$1.75.

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each can. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 1/2 gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Lemon Oil Insecticide —The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphid, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. By express, 1/2-pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; 1/2-gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.

Hand Sprayer —Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house-plants, for applying insecticides and disinfectants in poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist with no waste; does splendid work. Price, by express or freight, 50 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs.

THY-CRESOL should be on every farm and poultry plant. Write for circular and get acquainted with it.

Compressed Air Sprayer

Compressed Air Sprayer

A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3 3/4 gallons; automatic shut off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur. Galvanized Iron Tank \$5.00; Brass Tank \$7.00.

Little Giant Duster

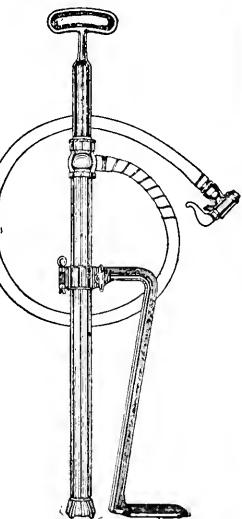
Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly on the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dusts two rows at once. Price, \$6.50.

Bucket Spray Pump

Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux Nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. Price, \$3.00; Four-foot extension pipe, 30 cts. extra.

Barrel Spray Pump

Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, ensuring a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. Fitted with either Bordeaux or Vermorel Nozzle. State your preference.



Bucket Spray Pump

Outfit A.—Pump with Mechanical Agitator, 10 feet of hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$10.00.

Outfit B.—Pump with Mechanical Agitator, 2 leads of hose (10 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$12.00.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

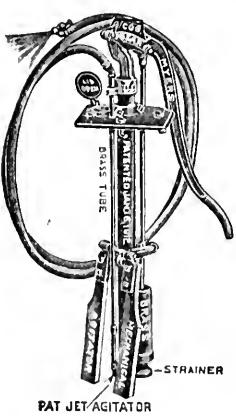
BORDEAUX NOZZLE throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 75 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 80 cts.

RUBBER HOSE.— $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (for bucket pump) 12 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (for barrel and compressed-air sprayers), 15 cts. per foot. Mailing weight $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sizes, 5 cts. each.

COUPLINGS, male and female, 15 cts. each; by mail, 17 cts.



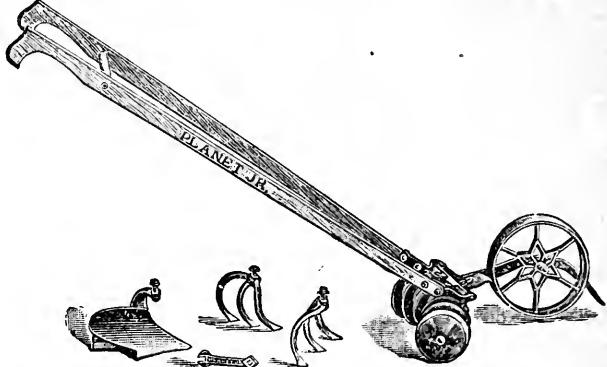
Barrel Spray Pump

Seed Drills and Garden Tools

After a short experience with a Planet Jr. or Iron Age tool you will wonder how you managed without them. Not only are they time and labor savers, but do the work so much better than is possible under the old method.

We have used these tools ourselves for years and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have either Iron Age or Planet Jr. tools—they are both good and do the same work; in fact, nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed, to the last working.

Write us for complete catalog—Mailed free.



Planet Jr. No. 38 Single Wheel Disc Hoe

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder.—Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in a continuous row.....	\$10.00
No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc.	10.50
No. 6. Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combined. Drops seed in hills or sows in drills to any depth required, covers, rolls and marks the next row in one operation. Hoes, cultivates and plows, completing a row at every passage	13.00
No. 25. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. A combination of No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Has every necessary attachment	13.00
No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe.—Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters	6.50
No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter.....	6.50
No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter.....	5.35
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe.—Similar to No. 16, but without rakes	4.50
Firefly Garden Plow.—Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep.....	2.25

Planet Jr. Attachments

Plow, complete (weight 3 lbs.).....	\$1.20
Hoes, per pair (weight, pair 2 1/2 lbs.).....	.90
Cultivator teeth (weight 1/2 lb. each), each.....	.35

Iron Age Garden Tools

No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—Fitted with a plow, 2 hoes, 2 rakes and 4 cultivator teeth	5.25
No. 19C. Wheel Plow and Cultivator.—Fitted with plow, scuffle-hoe and cultivator teeth. Has 24-inch wheel.....	3.50
No. 11. Wheel Plow.—Will plow 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide	2.25

Lang's Hand Weeder—The handiest weeder for the flower and vegetable garden. An adjustable strap runs across the back of the hand, leaving the fingers free. Light, strong, and well made; it will last for years. **By mail, postpaid, 25 cts.**

Scollay Plant Sprinkler—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. Throws a strong, fine spray. **By mail, postpaid, \$1.10. By express, \$1.00.**

Plant, Pot and Tree Labels

	Per	Per	Per	Per
Painted	100	1,000	Painted	100
4 inch	\$.15	\$.90	10 inch	\$.60
6 inch .....	.25	1.50	12 inch .....	.70
8 inch .....	.50	4.00	3 1/2 inch Wired	
			Tree Labels ....	.25
				1.00

Poultry Foods and Supplies

Special Poultry Supply Catalog Mailed on Request.

Wood's Poultry Grain Food—This mixture contains every thing which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. Price, 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.95; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Chick Mash—An Ideal Mash Food for Little Chicks. A specially prepared food for little chicks. Great care should be given to the feed of these little fellows, as two-thirds of the chicks that die are due to careless feeding. 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15.

Hollybrook Chick Food—A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Prices, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.30; 500-lb. lots, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S CHICK FOOD—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35; 500-lb. lots, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Scratching Food

This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S SCRATCHING FOOD—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20; 500-lb. lots, \$2.15 per 100 lbs.

Wood's Scratch Food

An excellent mixture of various grains properly balanced and contains no grit or oyster shells. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.05; 100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Forcing Food—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S FORCING FOOD—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Growing Food—A dry mash food which promotes rapid growth of bone and muscle. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Laying Food—A good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production, and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S LAYING FOOD—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Developing Food—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.05; 500-lb. lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S DEVELOPING FOOD—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb. lots, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 25 lbs. 65 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.40; 500-lb. lots, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.

Hollybrook Duck Mash—This ranks in excellence with our other "Hollybrook" poultry foods, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 50-lb. bag \$1.15; 100-lb. bag \$2.10; 500-lb. lots \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY WHEAT—50-lb. bag, 95 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.85; 500-lb. lots, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

LINSEED MEAL—100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT BRAN—100-lb. bag, \$1.70; 500-lb. lots, \$1.65 per 100 lbs.

WHITE FIELD PEAS—Bus. (60 lbs.), \$1.75; 5-bus. lots, \$1.70 per bushel.

CRACKED CORN—50-lb. bag, 95 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.80; 500-lb. lots, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

KAFFIR CORN—50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; 500-lb. lots, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

FLAX SEED—Per lb. 10 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.75.

GLUTEN MEAL—100-lb. bag, \$2.00; 500-lb. lots, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

SUNFLOWER—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. for 80 cts.; \$7.00 per 100 lbs.

IMPORTED MILLET—Lb. 6 cts.; 10 lbs. for 50 cts.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

HEMP—Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BUCKWHEAT—Bus. (48 lbs.), \$1.50; 5 bus. and over, \$1.45 per bu.

GreenCut or Mealed Alfalfa is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, 95 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.80; 500-lb. lots, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Pin Head Oats—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 80 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.90; 500-lb. lots, \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Mustard Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal then add water. Price, by express, 1½ lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3 lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5 lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10 lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25 lb. pail \$4.50.

Blood Meal If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer; will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.10; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.75; 500-lb. lots, \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

Poultry Bone Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Should be mixed with corn meal or bran and fed every other day, on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10 lb. bag, 35 cts.; 50 lb. bag, \$1.30; 100 lb. bag, \$2.40.

Hollybrook Meat Scraps A standard meat food for poultry of all ages.—For success and profit it is absolutely necessary to supply them with plenty of animal food in winter to take the place of bugs and other insects which they get during the summer months, and to meet this demand, we are in position to supply **Hollybrook Meat Scraps**, which contain from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, the most expensive and most valuable element in poultry foods. We guarantee every bag to be pure, sweet and free from taint, and the goods to be finely ground. Feed from a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves, they will not eat too much. Meat Scraps can also be fed in a wet mash, using a very little at first and gradually increasing until you are feeding about 10 per cent. of the mixture. For fattening feed more freely. Price 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.



Darling's Meat Scraps A high protein meat food for poultry.—We have been selling Darling's Meat Scraps for a great many years, and they give universal satisfaction; every bag guaranteed. Feeding instructions same as for Hollybrook Meat Scraps. Price 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500-lb. lots and over, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

SHELL, GRIT AND CHARCOAL

Crushed Oyster Shells Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keeps fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

POULTRY SIZE, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.; 500 lb. lots 55 cts per 100 lbs.

CHICK SIZE, 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 45 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. No poultryman can afford to be without grit, as the health of your poultry depends upon their digestion. Put up in three sizes, Fine, Medium and Coarse. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special price by the ton.

Charcoal—No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. This charcoal differs widely from ordinary commercial charcoal offered to poultry-men. It is different in size, differently screened, and does not carry quantities of useless dust. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine granulated) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small newly hatched to half grown chicks; Grade C (coarse granulated) for fowls. Put up in 2-lb. paper cartons and 50-lb. paper-lined bags, 2-lb. cartons, by express, 10 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.00.

FOR PARCEL POST RATES SEE INSIDE BACK COVER PAGE

EGG PRODUCERS



Sterling Egg Maker is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½ lb. package, 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.

FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. Price 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ozs.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1 lb. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.

CONKEYE'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 1½ lb. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 6 ozs.; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00, by express.

Conkeye's Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 3 ozs.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00, shipping weight 6 lbs.; 8-lb. box, \$1.50, shipping weight 9 lbs. and 2 ozs.

LICE KILLERS

Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 10 ozs.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

RUST'S LICE KILLING POWDER.—This powder kills lice and other vermin on fowls, animals, plants or on any thing. 5-oz. box 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. box 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.

Conkeye's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 4 lbs.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 7 lbs. and 6 ozs.

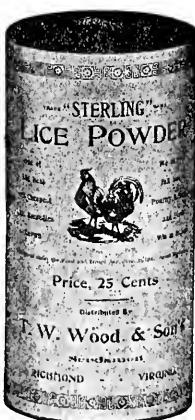
Sterling Liquid Lice Killer—This is a liquid lice destroyer, especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

CONKEYE'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects, but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

CONKEYE'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gallon can, \$1.00.

Rust's Liquid Lice Killer is an instantaneous disinfectant. It prevents and destroys disease germs, vermin and bad odors. 1-qt. cans 35 cts.; 2-qt. cans 60 cts.; 4-qt. cans \$1.00.



POULTRY REMEDIES

Sterling Cholera Remedy The best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

CONKEYE'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—Price, small size, 25 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; large size, 50 cts., shipping weight 8 ozs.

Microzone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in both liquid and tablet form; 50 cts. per pkg., shipping weight 2 ozs.; or 12-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.

Hackett's Gape Cure An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, 25 cts., shipping weight 14 ozs.

CONKEYE'S GAPE REMEDY.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

Sterling Roup Remedy is a reliable remedy for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply



CONKEYE'S ROUP REMEDY.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 25 cts., shipping weight, 4 ozs.; medium size package, 50 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.; large size package, \$1.00, shipping weight 9 ozs.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE.—Small size pkg., 25 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; medium size, 50 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.; large size, \$1.00, shipping weight 9 ozs.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts., shipping weight 3 ozs.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00, shipping weight 7 ozs.

RUST'S SOLUBLE ROUP REMEDY.—4 oz. pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.; 9-oz. pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 14 ozs.; 20-oz. pkg. \$1.00, shipping weight 1 lb. and 3 ozs.

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and reliable remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chicks and scours in fowls and pigeons. Price, per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.

CONKEYE'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best known remedies for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea. Price, Small size pkg. 25 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.; large size pkg. 50 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.

CONKEYE'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—A safe dependable and handy remedy for this deadly disease among poultry. Price 50 cts., shipping weight 6 ozs.

CONKEYE'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

CONKEYE'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 11 ozs.

CONKEYE'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., shipping weight 10 ozs.

Macnair's Chicken Powder is life to chickens and turkeys and death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck and Diarrhoea. Sample pkg., 25 cts., shipping weight 9 ozs.; large pkgs., 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 by express only.

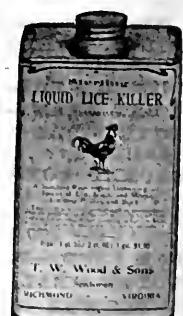
DISINFECTANTS

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50 by express.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and disease germs. 15 cts. each; by mail 20 cts., shipping weight 7 ozs.; per doz. by express, \$1.00, shipping weight 6 lbs.

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1-gal. \$1.50 by express.

CONKEYE'S NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1-pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50, by express.



Poultry Helps and Appliances



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, small size, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb., medium size, 30 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 6 ozs.; large size, 40 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.

Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price, 1-gallon size, 50 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 12 ozs.; 2-gallon size, 75 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ounces.

Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. Price, 1-qt. size, 30 cts. each, shipping weight 12 ozs.; 5-qt. size, 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 14 ozs.; 10-qt. size, 75 cts. by express.



Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts., shipping weight 1 lb.; medium size, 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 5 ozs.; large size, 35 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 5 ozs.



Economic Poultry Fountain and Feeder — These pans make one of the finest feeders and fountains that we know of. In the first place there is nothing loose—only one part. Nothing to get lost. The feet supporting the thread socket into which the Mason jar screws are firmly electric welded to the bottom of the pan. They can be used for either food or water and afford a constant clean supply. We do not furnish the glass jar but any Mason jar will fit them. Price small size, 20 cts. each, shipping weight 7 ozs.; large size, 25 cts. each, shipping weight 7 ozs.

Sanitary Grit and Shell Boxes — This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and has three apartments for shells and grit. 50 cts. each, shipping weight 2 lbs. and 12 ounces.

STANDARD DRY FOOD HOPPERS — Made with two compartments, 75 cts. each, shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action. Price: large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scrap, grit, etc., 80 cts.; short chick size holds 1/2 peck, 90 cts. by express.

HUB CHICKEN FEEDER is sanitary, keeps the feed clean and dry; chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. 9-inch Feeder, 35 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 10 ozs.; 15-inch Feeder, 50 cts. by express.

ONE-TWO-THREE FEEDER — For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so you can have one, two or three compartments. Small size, 50 cts. each; large size, 75 cts. each, by express.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS — Each 25 cts., shipping weight 1 oz.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER — Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER — 25 cts., shipping weight 1 oz.

Safety Brooder Stove — This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. Price, each, \$1.75, shipping weight 4 lbs.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS

We are the authorized agents for **Cyphers Fire-Proofed Incubators and Brooders** and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED INCUBATORS.

No. 0—70 egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1—144 egg size.....	22.00
No. 2—244 egg size.....	32.00
No. 3—390 egg size.....	28.00

Cyphers Portable Hover.....	\$ 8.50
Cyphers Adaptable Hover.....	8.50
International Sanitary Hover.....	8.50

Eyrie Egg Boxes — Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated cardboard, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than 3 pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.35 per dozen boxes, shipping weight 1 lb. each, 10 1/2 lbs. per dozen; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per dozen, shipping weight, 1 1/2 lbs. each.

ANDERSON EGG BOX — Price, 50-egg size, \$2.75 per doz., shipping weight 2 lbs. and 2 ozs. each; 100-egg size, \$4.50 per doz., shipping weight 3 lbs. and 4 ozs. each.

Parcel Post Egg Boxes — These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured. Price: 1 doz. size, 60 cts. per doz., shipping weight 8 lbs. per doz.; 2-do. size, 75 cts. per doz., shipping weight 13 lbs. per doz.

Farmers Handy Egg Carriers — A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs. 6 doz. size, 90 cts.; 8 doz. size, \$1.00; 12 doz. size, \$1.25; 18 doz. egg size, \$1.50 by express.

Shipping Coops — Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, in three sizes. 1-bird size, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen by express.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET — Complete, \$2.50, shipping weight 4 ozs.

Champion Leg Bands — give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. Doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts., shipping weight 4 ozs.

LAMP WICKS for No. 0 incubators, 20 cts. per doz.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz.

LAMP BURNERS for No. 0, 30 cts., shipping weight 3 ozs. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. each, shipping weight 5 ozs.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE — Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts., shipping weight 2 ozs.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters — We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **No. 5 B**, \$8.00; **No. 7**, on stand, \$12.00.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL — A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, \$5.00.

Porcelain Nest Eggs — These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts., shipping weight 1 lb. and 2 ozs.

MEDICAL NEST EGGS — A lice destroyer and nest egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. Price, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts., shipping weight 2 lbs.

THE X-RAY EGG-TESTER — The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts., shipping weight 5 ozs.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER — The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each \$1.50 by express.

Incubator Thermometers — Each, 60 cts., shipping weight 2 ozs.

BROODER THERMOMETERS — Each, 45 cts., shipping wt. 3 ozs.

INCUBATOR HYGROMETERS — Should be used by every one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." \$1.50 each, shipping weight 11 ozs.

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS.

Style A — Outdoor, Self-Regulation, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches....\$13.50

Style B — Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches.... 17.50

Style C — Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches.... 19.00

Style D — Indoor, Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches.... 13.00

Inoculating Cultures for Leguminous Crops

The following are the three leading brands of cultures offered for seed inoculation. In some sections it has been found necessary to inoculate, either by cultures or by the use of soil from fields where similar crops were previously grown, before leguminous crops give best results.

The cultures offered below have been thoroughly tested, and recommended as the best brands now on the market, and we shall take pleasure in filling orders for our customers' requirements.

FERGUSON'S NITROGEN BACTERIA

*A composite culture available
for all legumes*

FOUR OUNCES will put as much nitrate into the soil as can be obtained from TWO TONS of high-grade commercial fertilizer.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre quantity, .50
1 Acre quantity, 2.00
5 Acre quantity, 9.00

Take Nitrogen from the AIR—convert it into FOOD for PLANTS

Plants must have nitrogen. It is the necessary element that almost all soils lack. If your crops are to be big and flourishing, you must put nitrogen into the soil for them to use. For legumes—alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, vetch, etc.—there is no way to stock your soil with nitrogen that gets such remarkable results at such small expense as the use of Ferguson's Nitrogen Bacteria to inoculate the seeds. These bacteria have been tested and highly approved by Federal and State Agricultural Departments, by Columbia University, etc., and by thousands of individual farmers all over the country. In almost every case, the results have been remarkable. The bacteria are living nitrate factories. They gather their nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air itself, convert it into proper form for plant food, and store it in nodules on the roots of the plants. They store up more than is needed for the crop on which they are used, leaving the balance in the soil to enrich it for future crops. While Ferguson's Bacteria are intended for legumes only, it has been found that other crops, particularly cereals, are greatly improved by being planted with or immediately after inoculated legume crops.

Ferguson's Bacteria are very simple to use. They come in liquid form. Moisten the seeds thoroughly and then sow as usual.

Mulford Nitro-Germ

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase yield.

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM is prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which **The Mulford Nitro-Germ** is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)	Burr Clover	SPRING VETCH	GARDEN BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	Yellow Clover	WINTER VETCH	LIMA BEANS
SWEET CLOVER	Berseem Clover	Horse Beans	Lupins
WHITE CLOVER	COW PEAS	Velvet Beans	Sainfoin
RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS	Perennial Peas	Beggar Weed
ALSIKA CLOVER	CANADA FIELD PEAS	SWEET PEAS	and others
Mammoth Clover	PEANUTS	GARDEN PEAS	

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

Write to-day for free booklet giving valuable information regarding the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and describing the preparation and use of **The Mulford Nitro-Germ**.

PRICES

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices:
Garden Size (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) \$.50
One-Acre Size 2.00
Five-Acre Size 9.00 (Not returnable.)

Special prices on lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted.

FARMOGERM

Insures Legume Crops

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by Nature's own method.

Increases Nitrogen

Most failures to grow legume crops, such as Alfalfa, Vetches, Clovers, etc., are due to lack of good inoculation. By mixing Farmogerm with the seeds you supply every plant with active high-bred bacteria which under suitable conditions of soil will supply the plants with a large amount of nitrogen, insuring a healthy, permanent growth.

The value of legume crops for building up the land depends absolutely on the quality and quantity of the bacteria which supply these plants with nitrogen obtained from the air, and Farmogerm is the only preparation of Legume Bacteria that can be guaranteed to be alive, pure and active. The use of Farmogerm is the cheapest possible method of supplying nitrogen. Eight years of success and thousands of satisfied customers prove its value.

Every bottle of Farmogerm is guaranteed to contain a sufficient amount of live, active bacteria to inoculate the seeds for the amount of land specified on label. Every legume has its own special kind of bacteria. In ordering state name of legume for which you wish Farmogerm.

Prices One-Acre Size \$2.00 each
 Five-Acre Size 9.00 each

From _____

T. W. Wood & Sons

Seed Growers and Merchants

P. O. Box 1415

Richmond, Va.

BEFORE SEALING THIS ENVELOPE

**Be sure you have written your name,
postoffice and shipping point plainly on
your order.**



Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1000 to 1400 Mi.	Seventh Zone 1400 to 1800 Mi.	Eighth Zone All over 1800 Mi.
1		\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2		.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3		.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4		.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5		.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6		.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7		.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8		.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9		.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10		.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11		.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12		.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13		.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14		.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15		.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16		.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17		.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18		.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19		.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20		.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21		.15	.25	.25					
22		.16	.26	.26					
23		.16	.27	.27					
24		.17	.28	.28					
25		.17	.29	.29					
26		.18	.30	.30					
27		.18	.31	.31					
28		.19	.32	.32					
29		.19	.33	.33					
30		.20	.34	.34					
31		.20	.35	.35					
32		.21	.36	.36					
33		.21	.37	.37					
34		.22	.38	.38					
35		.22	.39	.39					
36		.23	.40	.40					
37		.23	.41	.41					
38		.24	.42	.42					
39		.24	.43	.43					
40		.25	.44	.44					
41		.25	.45	.45					
42		.26	.46	.46					
43		.26	.47	.47					
44		.27	.48	.48					
45		.27	.49	.49					
46		.28	.50	.50					
47		.28	.51	.51					
48		.29	.52	.52					
49		.29	.53	.53					
50		.30	.54	.54					

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.—Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed. 6½-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST

Poisons cannot be sent by mail

Weight limit in first and second zones 50 lbs.; in other zones 20 lbs.

Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones 72 inches.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express

Flower Pots and Saucers

Special prices to florists using large quantities

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charge will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurements

Doz.	100	1,000
\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.50
.12	.65	5.00
.15	.75	5.50
.18	1.00	8.00
.25	1.40	12.00
.40	2.50	22.50
.60	3.50	33.00

Each	Dozen	100
\$0.08	\$0.85	\$5.75
.12	1.25	9.00
.16	1.75	12.50
.25	2.50	18.00
.30	3.00	22.50
.40	3.75	30.00



Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0.20	\$1.25
5 "	.25	1.50
6 "	.30	2.00
7 "	.40	2.75
8 "	.60	4.25

Each	Doz.
\$0.08	\$0.75
.09	.80
.10	1.00
.12	1.20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each	Doz.
6 inch	\$0.05	\$0.50
8 "	.10	1.00
10 "	.18	2.00
12 "	.25	2.50

ALFALFA

CRIMSON
CLOVER

WOOD'S SEEDS
OF
QUALITY

WOOD'S
SELECTED
EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD
CABBAGE

BIG BOSTON
LETTUCE

EXTRA EARLY
WHITE PEARL ONION

WOOD'S
TRADE MARK BRAND

BEST QUALITIES OBTAINABLE

WOOD'S IMPROVED
RED TOP GLOBE
TURNIP

T.W. WOOD & SONS,
RICHMOND, VA., U.S.A.

SEED GROWERS
AND
MERCHANTS